# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,376.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.


## THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town .....Rs. 52 0
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First insertion.....Rs. 5 0
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In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

## SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship BURMAH, 1,025 tons, 200 H. P., Commander J. T. Lewis, will be despatched on TUESDAY, the 9th November, at noon.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

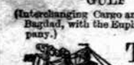
Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)



The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

The British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every M nday at noon.

The steam-ship KURRACHEE, 510 tons, 120 H. P., Commander A. Cottier, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders :—

| Fares from Bombay to | Rewas. | Dhurumtur. | Butchers Island and Oorun. | Oolwa. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. | Rs. A. |
| First Class | 2 0 | 3 0 | 2 0 | 3 0 |
| Second Class | 0 12 | 1 0 | 0 8 | 0 12 |
| Third Class | 0 6 | 0 8 | 0 4 | 0 9 |

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 3 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Apollo Street, Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every SATURDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppie, Quilon, Anjengo, Tuticorin, Paumben, Ramnad, Pamben, Negapatam, Porto Novo, Cuddalore, Pondicherry, Madras, Vizagapatam, Cocanada, Coringa, Masulipatam, Calingapatam, Gopalpore, Pooree, Calcutta.

Unjunwell, Ratnagherry, Jeytapoor, Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim,

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days :—

| Down Steamers. | | Up Steamers. | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Leave Bombay | Saturday. | Leave Cochin | Friday. |
| „ Ratnagherry | Sunday. | „ Beypore | Saturday. |
| „ Malwan | „ | „ Calicut | „ |
| „ Vingorla | „ | „ Tellicherry | „ |
| „ Cananore | Monday. | „ Cananore | „ |
| „ Goa | „ | „ Mangalore | Sunday. |
| „ Carwar | „ | „ Coompta | Monday. |
| „ Coompta | „ | „ Carwar | „ |
| „ Mangalore | Tuesday. | „ Goa | „ |
| „ Cananore | Wednesday. | „ Vingorla | Tuesday. |
| „ Tellicherry | „ | „ Malwan | „ |
| „ Calicut | „ | „ Ratnagherry | Wednesday |
| „ Beypore | „ | Arrive Bombay | Thursday. |
| Arrive Cochin | Thursday. | | |

The Steamer GENERAL OUTRAM, Captain Teasdale, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 6th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 1st November, 1869.

## NOTICES.

THE ARTIST'S DREAM of the JEYPORE BALL.

Copies 9 by 5½, each.....Rs. 2 Cash.
Cartes de Visite „ ..... „ 1 „

These celebrated Pictures can be obtained only of LINDLEY and WARREN, Apollo Street.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch : its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,

WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN AND ENGRAVER,

No. 3, HUMMUM STREET.

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle ; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's ; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made ; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

Terms—Cash.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

FRAUD. On the 27th June, 1866, Motewallah, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES,

bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Scaldah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

## SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London ; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool ; Messrs. Tod, Ratisbonne & Co., Alexandria ; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice ; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles ; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa ; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship GUNGA, 1,300 Tons, Captain Child, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 8th November.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 6th November, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. GOLCONDA, (1,909 tons, and 400 H. P., Captain A. Coleman, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 5th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave Mazagon Bunder for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

ALFRED FARISH, Acting Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 2nd November, 1869.

REQUIRED, about February or March next, BUSINESS PREMISES in the Fort, on the Ground Floor, with Godowns and if with one large upper-room preferred. State situation, size of premises, and monthly rent, by letter only to S. C., office of this paper.

PORT SAID.—I, the UNDERSIGNED, have OPENED a HOUSE of BUSINESS at Port Said, and in connection therewith a Depot of North of England and Welsh Coals.

My position as Coaling Agent to the Suez Canal Company, to the Messageries Imperiales, &c., &c., enables me to offer to Steam Ship Proprietors a large Stock of Coals on the most favourable conditions.

My House will also undertake Banking Operations, Consignments, and Forwarding Commissions, and will render every assistance to the Captains of Vessels addressed to its care.

Orders will be received, and all necessary arrangements made, by the following :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Hypte Worms, | 7 Rue Scribe, Paris ; |
| Ditto | New Castle-upon-Tyne ; |
| Ditto | Cardiff ; |
| Ditto | Great Grimsby ; and |

Geo. and A. Herring & Co., 9 Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.

Paris, 31st August, 1869. HYPTE WORMS.

For present prices of Coal at Port Said, &c., &c., apply to BLACKWELL & Co., Bombay.

## NOTICES.

ISAAC BROWN,

SHIP AND HOUSE PLUMBER, PAINTER, GLAZIER, GASFITTER, BELL HANGER, PAPER HANGER, and GENERAL DECORATOR.

ZINC AND TIN WORKER, COPPERSMITH WORK

AND BRASS AND IRON CASTINGS UNDERTAKEN.

All orders punctually attended to on the most favourable terms.

Office No. 1, Tamarind Lane, opposite Royal Hotel, Fort.

Works carried on No. 26, A. Grant Road.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now on the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Horse Power | Rs. 3,200 |
| 8 „ „ | „ 2,900 |
| 6 „ „ | „ 2,300 |

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 21 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, Iron Merchants,

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipe.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
Crab Winches.
Wrought Iron Hand Pumps.
Hardware.

One 14 H. P. Portable Engine, complete.
One Punmoire Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
Haley's Jacks from 2 to 20 tons.
Teak Ice Chests.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted ; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured ; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground, and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for en ves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

3, Nesbit Lane, Fort.

COLT'S

New Patent CENTRAL FIRE Cartridge

REVOLVERS,

While doing away with nipples and the necessity of capping the same, have preserved all the best qualities of the Original Colt's Pistol. In point of range, accuracy of fire, force of penetration, simplicity of construction, and durability, they surpass all other Metallic Cartridge Revolvers. Holsters, Belts, Pouches, Ammunition.

Price Lists free. Address—

COLT'S FIRE ARMS COMPANY, 14, PALL MALL, LONDON.

PICKLES, SAUCES, JAMS, &c., FREE FROM ADULTERATION,

MANUFACTURED BY

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

Purveyors to the Queen,

SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S

well known Manufactures are obtainable from every respectable Provision Dealer in the World.

Purchasers should see that they are supplied with C. and B.'s genuine goods, and that inferior articles are not substituted for them.

To insure thorough wholesomeness, their Pickles are all prepared in Pure Malt Vinegar, boiled in Oak Vats, by means of Platinum Steam Coils ; and, are precisely similar in quality to those supplied by them to Her Majesty's Table.

HER MAJESTY'S TABLE.

C. and B. are Agents for Lea and Perrins' Celebrated Worcestershire Sauce, and are Manufacturers of every description of Oilmen's Stores of the highest quality.

EAU DE COLOGNE.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,

Opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne, Prussia. Established 1709. By Special Appointment, Purveyor to H.M.G.M. Queen Victoria, H.H.M.M. the King of Prussia, the Emperor of Russia, the Emperor of France, H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, &c., &c.

Prize Medals : London, 1851, 1862 ; Oporto, 1865 ; Paris, 1867.

The numerous imitations of my Eau de Cologne (the only genuine) which are constantly offered, induce me to bring to the notice of the public that all bottles containing my manufacture have affixed to them my trade mark, the same being a white label bearing in black the seal and signature of my firm, as under

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Gegenüber dem Jülichs Platz.

My Eau de Cologne may be had of all the principal Perfumers and Druggists in England, or by applying direct to my undermentioned address in Cologne (Prussia), and I hereby caution the public against selling imitations of my label and trade mark both of which are protected by the High Courts of England and Germany.

JOHANN MARIA FARINA,
Opposite the Jülichs Place.

Cologne, 1869.

Be careful to direct your letters exactly to "Johann Maria Farina, opposite the Jülichs Place, Cologne (Prussia)."

D. NICHOLSON and COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN, AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN, COLONIAL AND FOREIGN AGENTS,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

D. NICHOLSON & Co. undertake the execution of Indents for every description of goods for Merchants and Traders abroad, for a commission of 2½ per cent., the original invoices, in all cases, being forwarded.

As D. N. & Co. have accounts for their own business with all the principal Manufacturers in England and France, they can offer their Correspondents many advantages which could not be obtained from an ordinary Agent.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a commission of 2½ per cent.

D. NICHOLSON and Co.,

50, 51 and 52, St. Paul's Churchyard, London.

Sole Agents for the WANZER SEWING MACHINE COMPANY and the BRITANNIA SEWING MACHINE COMPANY for the City of London.

Bankers—Messrs. Martin & Co., 68, Lombard Street.

N.B.—Price Lists can be procured from, and orders sent direct for through Messrs. Palmer, Lawrie & Co., Calcutta ; and also Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay

## NOTICES.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

DENTISTRY.

MR. MAGNUS IRVIN, Dentist, having arrived in Bombay, is prepared to practice his Profession in all its branches.

Hours of attendance, 10 to 5.

Patients attended at their own Residences by appointment. Rampart Row, adjoining the Post Office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—NOTICE.—SPECIAL ACCOMMODATION for MATHERAN PASSENGERS.—On THURSDAY next, the 4th November, 1869, the EARLY MORNING SPECIAL TRAIN will leave Narel as on MONDAYS, viz., Narel departure 7-5 A.M., and Bombay arrival at 10-2 A.M.

Ordinary Tickets and the Monthly Coupons are available by this Train.

HENRY CONDER,
Bombay, 30th October, 1869. General Traffic Manager.

EUROPEAN ASSURANCE SOCIETY.—The Directors of the European Assurance Society earnestly request the Policy-holders and Shareholders not to be alarmed at any of the Reports which may appear at the present moment, as they are advisedly and in full assurance of its sound position determined to oppose to the utmost the unwarrantable attempts to ruin the Society.

By order of the Board,
HENRY LARKE, General Manager.

17, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, 23rd September, 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. Mill. SLATER, Secretary,
Bombay, 19th August, 1869. For Provisional Liquidator.

B. H. CAMA'S TRUST.—NOTICE is hereby given, that a FOURTH DIVIDEND of 12 per cent. (one and three eighths per cent.) WILL BE PAID to CREDITORS on this ESTATE who chose Claims have been admitted, on and after the 6th proximo, on application at the Office of Mr. G. R. WILSON, No. 6, Elphinstone Circle.

Creditors applying for Dividend must produce the Vouchers relating to their Claims.

W. STEEL,
G. R. WILSON, } Trustees.

30th October, 1869.

RE CULLIANJEE LUDHA, Deceased.—NOTICE is hereby given, that by an order of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Westropp, made on the 16th day of October, 1869, LETTERS of ADMINISTRATION to the ESTATE and EFFECTS of the above named CULLIANJEE LUDHA, deceased, were ordered to issue to NAVIBAI, widow of the said deceased ; and all persons who are indebted to, or have any property belonging to the said Estate are hereby required forthwith to pay and deliver the same, respectively, to said Navibai, widow, in Hornby Row, No. 40, within the Fort of Bombay. Dated this 23rd day of October, 1869.

ERMINGTON, HORE, AND LANGLEY,
Attorneys to Nuirbai, widow.

TOBACCO.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the World.

N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them

Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.

*** Price Lists Post Free.

Agents.—Bombay : Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co

W. B. DAVIS.

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
166, Leadenhall Street,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS :—The Agra Bank, and Branches.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of the following ARTICLES, viz. :—

Galvanized Corrugated Sheet Iron.
Rivets and Washers.
Wrought Iron Trusses, &c.
Angle Iron, 2 by 2 by ¼.
Portland Cement.
Ornamental Ridging.

Drawings and Detailed Statements can be seen on application to the Executive Engineer, Dossabhoy Division, Bombay.

Tenders to be addressed to the Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division, Bolarum, and will be received by him up to midday of 15th November, 1869.

A. D. CAMPBELL, C. E.,
Officiating Executive Engineer, Secundrabad Division.

NOTICE is hereby given, that TENDERS for BILLS on the undermentioned Treasury, to the extent of the amount set opposite to it, will be received by the undersigned, from 10 A.M. to 1 P.M, DAILY until SATURDAY at 11 A.M.

Akola Treasury 1 (one) Lakh.

All Tenders will be opened together, and the highest offer accepted.

The Tender should specify the amount required.

The amount of the accepted Tender must be paid into the Bank of Bombay within two days after acceptance.

C. E. CHAPMAN,
Officiating Accountant General.

Bombay, Accountant General's Office, 1st November, 1869.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.—BLASTING POWDER.—TENDERS are INVITED for the SUPPLY of BLASTING POWDER required by the COMPANY during the ensuing 12 months, estimated at 13 tons.

The Blasting Powder to be of the best quality, to be properly packed for carriage by Railway, and delivered at the Boree Bunder Goods Station on the appointed receiving days, in such quantities as may be from time to time ordered.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Blasting Powder," and which must specify the price per cwt, including all charges for packing packages and delivery will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to noon of WEDNESDAY, the 17th instant.

A cash deposit of Rs. 200 must accompany each tender (to be returned to those whose offers are not accepted). A further deposit, making a total of 10 per cent upon the estimated aggregate amount, will be demanded from the party with whom a Contract may be made.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender. ALFRED KING,
Acting Storekeeper.

Byculla, Stores Office, 1st November, 1869.

SELLING OFF.—The following Goods are being SOLD at greatly REDUCED PRICES to clear stock :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Accordians | Lanterns |
| Cigarettes | Leather Goods, Fancy |
| Concertinas | Meerschaum Pipes and Cigar Holders |
| Corn Flour | Musical Boxes |
| Eau de Stuttgart | Pencils, Office |
| Embroidery for Slippers only | Pictures |
| Enamelled Iron Ware | Table Linen, English |
| Fancy Goods | do. do. Country |
| Glass Ware | Towels, English and Country |
| Gold Beading | Tobacco |
| Hand Organs | Toys |
| Ink and Pencil Erasers | Wall Papers and Borders |
| Insulators | Work Boxes |
| Lady's Companions | Writing Desks. |
| Lamps | |

J. NEUBERG.

9 Hummum Street.

PIANOS.

Another Consignment, per Sir John Lawrence, of Solid Mahogany Square PIANOS, 7 octaves, by Schiedmayer of Stuttgart. These celebrated Instruments are manufactured expressly to stand the climate of India.

This being the last batch of Pianos for the present season, Mr. Neuberg begs to request early application, having a great demand for these favourite Instruments.

Price Rs. 575 Cash and Rs. 600.

J. NEUBERG,
9 Hummum Street.

MUSIC STOOLS.

BEST English manufacture, with Patent Brass Screws, beautifully carved on tripod stands.

Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 each, Cash.

J. NEUBERG.

JUST RECEIVED, a few excellent GERMAN CONCERTINAS and ACCORDIANS, from Rs. 8 to Rs. 30 each, for Cash, less 29 per cent. discount.

J. NEUBERG.

HAND ORGANS.

Playing 4 Tunes ..... Rs. 20 each.
Do. 6 do. ..... „ 30 do.
Price for Cash, less 20 per cent. discount.

J. NEUBERG.

OVERLAND PROVISIONS.

PRIME YORK HAMS.
WILTSHIRE BACON, in cut.
Do. do. in Tins containing ½ side each.
DOUBLE GLOSTER CHEESE, in cut.
EPPS' HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.
Do. COCOA NIBS.
OSWEGO CORN FLOUR.

J. NEUBERG.

LEA and PERRINS' CELEBRATED WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

Declared by Connoisseurs to be THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

Caution Against Fraud.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to

ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Venders of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for Lea & Perrins' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

## WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, and in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|---|
| MAGNUMS, Finest Dry | Labelled | ... Rs. 74 | 0 |
| FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil, | „ | Qts. „ 36 | 0 Rs. 19 8 |
| FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil, | „ | ... „ 32 | 0 „ 17 8 |
| GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes, | Silver Foil „ | ... „ 27 | 0 „ 14 8 |

GERMAN WINES.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 36 | 0 19 8 |
| SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil | „ 32 | 0 17 8 |
| MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER | „ 34 | 0 ... |
| „ „ BRAUNBERGER | „ 25 | 0 ... |
| HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER | „ 42 | 0 17 0 |
| „ „ FORSTER TRAMINER | „ 34 | 0 ... |
| „ „ RUDESHEIMER | „ 26 | 0 11 0 |
| „ „ HOCHEIMER | „ 23 | 0 12 8 |

CLARETS.

(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | Qts. per doz. | Pts. per doz. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule, Labelled & Branded | Rs. 30 | 0 Rs. 16 0 |
| CHATEAU RAUZAN, Black capsule, | „ 25 | 0 „ 14 0 |
| CHATEAU LEOVILLE, Blue capsule, | „ 22 | 0 „ 12 0 |
| CHATEAU PALMER, Blue capsule, | „ 22 | 0 „ 12 0 |
| CHATEAU LAROSE, Yellow capsule, | „ 18 | 8 „ 10 8 |
| ST. JULIEN, Green capsule, | „ 17 | 0 „ 10 0 |
| MEDOC (Cantenac), Red capsule, | „ 15 | 8 „ 9 0 |
| MEDOC, White capsule, | „ 13 | 8 ... |
| SAUTERNE, Red capsule, | „ 22 | 0 12 0 |

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.

(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CHAMBERTIN, Labelled and Branded | Rs. 32 | 0 Rs. 17 0 |
| NUITS, ditto | „ 28 | 0 ... |
| MACON, ditto | „ 21 | 0 ... |
| CHABLIS, ditto | „ 22 | 0 ... |

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule | Rs. 32 | |
| COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule | „ 18 | |
| COGNAC, Pale, White capsule | „ 25 | |
| RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality | Do. | „ 22 |
| GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality | Do. | „ 21 |
| WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish | Do. | „ 23 |
| „ „ Scotch | Do. | „ 21 |
| GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case) | Do. | „ 21 |

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Rs. | as. |
|---|---|---|
| WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine | 15 | 8 |
| YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine | 18 | 0 |
| BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate | 22 | 0 |
| BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate | 22 | 0 |
| GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry | 22 | 0 |
| AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale | 28 | 0 |
| AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior | 32 | 0 |
| MARSALA, Virgin Pale | 15 | 8 |
| EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage) | 33 | 0 |

PORTS.

(Our own Brand.)

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice | Rs. 36 | 0 |
| A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity | „ 30 | 0 |
| BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature | „ 24 | 8 14 0 |
| RED SEAL—a good quality Wine | „ 18 | 0 10 8 |

LIQUEURS,

OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest : cheap French imitations we do not ship.

| | Qts. | Pts. |
|---|---|---|
| CURACAO, finest ; Amsterdam, Orange or White | Rs. 40 | 22 0 |
| MARASCHINO DI ZARA | „ 40 | 22 0 |
| CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen | „ 30 | 16 0 |
| ORANGE BITTERS (the best) | „ 20 | ... |

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at | Rs. 22 | per doz. |
| Vieux „ | Do. | „ 18 „ |
| Cognac „ | Do. | „ 16 „ |

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Quarts in 1 dozen cases at | Rs. 30 | per doz. |
| Pints in 2 „ „ | „ 16 | „ |

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| In 1 and 3 dozen cases at | Rs. 13 | per doz |

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux :—

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Claret.—Medoc St. Julien | each case | 4 doz. | Rs. 10 | per doz. |
| Do. Pauillac | „ | 4 „ | „ 12 | „ |
| 1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq | „ | 1 „ | „ 15 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Larose | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| 1864 Chateau Lafite | „ | 1 „ | „ 25 | „ |
| Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old | „ | 1 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. 10 „ | „ | 1 „ | „ 30 | „ |
| Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac | „ | 1 „ | „ 20 | „ |
| Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal | „ | 2 „ | „ 18 | „ |
| Do. red „ | „ | 2 „ | „ 22 | „ |
| Do. Amontillado | „ | 2 „ | „ 24 | „ |
| Robertson's blue seal | „ | 1 „ | „ 16 | „ |

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts

## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

CALCUTTA.—28TH OCTOBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported this day :—

In Government Securities.—5½ per cents. at 112-14 ; 5 per cents. of 1856-57 at Rs. 108 ; and 4 per cents. at 94-2 at Rs. 5-14 per cent. discount.

Some small amounts of Municipal 6 per cent. Debentures were sold at Rs. 108.

In Joint Stock Shares.—Bank of Bengal at Rs. 1,530, Goosery Cotton Mill shares at Rs. 195.

A sale of Tirhoot Indigo shares was made yesterday at Rs. 51.—*Englishman.*

### BANK OF BENGAL.

THE statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ended 20th Oct., compared with the statement for the week ended 4th October, the last statement published before the vacation, yields the following results :—

| LIABILITIES. | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Tsy. Balance at Hd. Office ... | Rs. | 21,45,840 | 12 | 6 decrease. |
| ,, ,, Branches ..... | ,, | 12,47,144 | 14 | 11 decrease. |
| Other Deposits ..... | ,, | 17,21,344 | 14 | 2 increase. |
| Sundries ..... | ,, | 1,17,609 | 14 | 5 decrease. |
| ASSETS. | | | | |
| Loans on Govt. Securities ... | Rs. | 7,65,000 | 0 | 0 decrease. |
| Accts. of Credit on do..... | ,, | 6,62,950 | 11 | 4 decrease. |
| Mercantile Bills Discounted... | ,, | 4,48,227 | 3 | 0 decrease. |
| Bals. with other Banks ..... | ,, | 1,91,286 | 4 | 9 increase. |
| Cash &c. at Head Office..... | ,, | 3,19,167 | 6 | 7 increase. |
| Do. do. Branches ..... | ,, | 4,02,217 | 5 | 8 decrease. |

## MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 2.

Hill, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Orr, Ensign, 106th Regiment, on duty, from England.
Coles, Ensign, 105th Regiment, on duty, from England.
England, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Malta.
Fishe, Lieutenant, The Royal Regiment, to appear before examiner's board, from Deolalee.
Creagh, Ensign, 86th Regiment, to appear before examiner's board, from Deolalee.
Morris, Major, Bombay Infantry, on duty, from Egypt.
Will, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Duff, Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Collingwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Ponsonby, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Lugard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Gellaby, Captain, Royal Artillery, on leave, from Deolalee.
Park, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Butler, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Phelps, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Molesworth, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Royle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Mansell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Royal Engineers, on privilege leave, from Roorkee.
Wyllie, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
King, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on leave, from Seroor.
Somers, Captain, 11th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Coles, Lieutenant, 9th N. I., on leave, from Poona.
Hogg, Ensign, 2-1st Regiment, on duty, from Deolalee.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 2.

Oliphant, Veterinary Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Feroozpore.
Stopford, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, from furlough, to Deolalee.
Lugard, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Park, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
Butler, Riding Master, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Ahmedabad.
Phelps, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Collingwood, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty to Deolalee.
Turner, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Molesworth, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Deolalee.
Royle, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Artillery, on duty, from Deolalee.
Eales, Major, 35th Regiment N. L. I., on duty, to Poona.
Kerwan, Ensign, 1st Foot, on duty, to Sangor.
Dunsterville, Colonel, Commissary General, on duty, to Poona.
Hill, Lieutenant, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Secunderabad.
King, Lieutenant, Poona Horse, on duty, to Seroor.
Young, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.
Wetherall, Ensign, 40th Regiment, on duty, to Deesa.

### POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

Poona, 1st November, 1869.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence :—

Lieutenant C. H. Coles, 9th Regiment N. I., for 7 days from this date, on station leave.

Lieutenant Ebden, 23rd Regiment N. L. I., 7 days from 2nd instant, on station leave.

### ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 1st November, 1869.

With reference to G. G. O. No. 982 of the 25th ultimo, Colonel Gaye, Royal Horse Artillery, will, as a temporary measure, relieve Colonel Wallace, C. B., as member and president of the Committee therein appointed.

Staff Assistant Surgeon J. Williamson is transferred from the Poona to the Mhow Division of the Army, for duty at Indore, vice Staff Assistant Surgeon Sherlock.

Assistant Surgeon Williamson will accompany and do duty with the 1st Battalion 8th Foot as far as Mhow.

### GENERAL ORDERS BY THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

(*Fort St. George Gazette*, October 26.)

Mr. T. Pritchard, Deputy Collector of Tanjore, extension of sick leave up to 31st December 1869.

Mr. F. S. Child, Civil and Session Judge of Tinnevelly, furlough for two years, instead of for one year and ten months.

Assistant Surgeon J. M. Miller, M.D., Zillah Surgeon of Guntoor, for six months on medical certificate.

Mr. Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich, to be a Deputy Director of Revenue Settlement.

Mr. Huntly Pryse Gordon, to be Senior Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate and Agent to the Governor of Fort Saint George in Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Judge of the Court of Small Causes at Vellore.

Mr. Charles Arthur Galton, to be Assistant to the Commissioner of the Neilgherry Hills.

Mr. Norton Aylmer Roupell, to act as Head Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Coimbatore.

Mr David Buick, to be Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Malabar.

Mr, Richard Wellesley Barlow, to act as Judge of the Court of Small Cause at Tellicherry.

The Reverend George Warlow, B.A., to act as Joint Chaplain of St. George's Cathedral.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Captain J. T. McGoun, of the Staff Corps, 2nd Wing Subaltern of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is permitted to proceed to Europe, on furlough (medical certificate) for two years.

Cadre 32nd Regiment Native Infantry.

Senior Lieutenant Charles Mayvore Smith, (Captain in Staff Corps,) to have the position of Captain, vice Warner, deceased. Dated 19th September 1869.

The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe :—

2nd Captain H. R. Feber, Royal (Madras,) Engineers, Executive Engineer, 2nd Grade, Central Provinces, on furlough (private affairs,) for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Bombay.

Lieutenant A. McCally, of the Staff Corps, Quartermaster 7th Regiment Native Infantry, on furlough (medical certificate, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, and to embark from Singapore.

Surgeon E. J. Waring, having been permitted by the Right Honorable the Secretary of State for India to reckon as service for retiring pension the period [from 10th March 1865 to 2nd March 1868] he was employed in England in editing the Pharmacopœia of India, that Officer will be considered to have retired from the Service from the 2nd March 1868 instead of from the date previously assigned.

Madras Staff Corps.

Lieutenant Edward William Charles Hay Miller, having completed 12 years' service, to be Captain, from the 20th October 1869.

Her Majesty's 90th Foot is struck off the strength of the Madras Establishment from the 1st October 1869, the date of its embarkation for England from Bombay.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. G. Cookson, Madras Cavalry, unattached, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Lieutenant-Colonel (Brevet Colonel) A. H. A. Hervey, Madras Infantry, Commandant Her Majesty's 40th Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years on medical certificate.

Captain Weldon Madras Staff Corps, Officiating Brigade Major Secunderabad Cavalry Hyderabad Contingent, is allowed furlough to Europe for two years, on medical certificate.

## SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—2ND NOVEMBER.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| London | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | Nom. p. ton |
| | Cutch | £2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £1 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Iron Ships Cotton | £1 7s. 6d. to £1 15s. 0d. | ,, |
| Liverpool | Wooden Ships | £1 5s. 0d. to £1 10s. 0d. | ,, |
| | Rosindine & Coir bills | £0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d. | ,, |
| | Seeds | £0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d. | ,, |
| Havre ... | Cotton | £2 0s. 0d. | Nominal |
| | Coffee | Nominal | |
| Overland | Steamers | £3 10s. 0d. | |
| China ,, | Steamer Cotton | Rs. 3 to 4 | per bale. |
| | ,, Opium | Rs. 25 to 30 | per chest. |
| | Sailing Ships | Nominal | |
| Calcutta | Salt | Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 | per ton. |
| Calcutta to Bombay | | Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges | |
| Mauritius | | 8 annas | per bag nominal. |

ARRIVALS.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | Taptee (s) | Drewitz | Cutch Mandvie, Oct. 30 |
| | Sir J. R. Carnac (s) | Guizelar | Jinjeera, Nov. 1. |

DEPARTURES.

| Nov. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 2 | M. Elphinstyne (s) | Dupuy | Coast & Goa. |
| | Marjabar (s) | Hibbert | Malabar Coast. |
| | Thomas Bell | Lambert | Colombo. |
| | Annie Frost | Brodie | Calcutta. |
| | Ranee | Hardie | Rangoon via Cochin. |

The steamer Taptee, Cutch Mandvie, began to load yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVAL.

Oct. 28 Falkatnah ..... Poole ..... Bombay, Oct. 6.

MADRAS.

DEPARTURES.

Oct. 26 Himalaya (s)..... —— ..... Northern Ports.
27 Shannon ..... —— ..... Cocanada.

Passengers sailed per S. S. Himalaya—For Vizagapatam—Dr Reynolds.
For Cocanada—Mr. R. H. Johnson.
For Calcutta—Mr. Gregory.

### COLABA OBSERVATORY.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude—18° 53′ 30″ N., long. 4h. 51m. 10s. E. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

Mean daily values derived from 24 hourly observations on October 30.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer, corrected to 32 deg. Fah. | 29 | inches |
| Temperature of the Air | 80·3 | ,, |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 75·3 | ,, |
| Dew Point | 73·4 | ,, |
| Relative Humidity of Air | ·788 | ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8) | 3·5 | ,, |
| Maximum temperature of air (read at 9-30 A.M.) on following days | 85·5 | ,, |
| Minimum do. do. | 76·6 | ,, |
| Gen. Direction of Wind | E, ENE, WNW, NNW, N, NE. | |
| Movement in 24 hours | 174 | miles |
| Rain Gauge 4 feet above the ground | 0·00 | inches |
| Fall of Rain during the Week | 0·09 | ,, |
| Registered between 1st January and 24th Oct. | 91·49 | ,, |
| Total Fall of Rain between 1st Jan. and 31st Oct. | 91·49 | ,, |

JOB PRINTING in all its BRANCHES.—Ornamental Printing in Colours and in Gold. Bills, Broadsides, Theatrical and Musical Programmes, Cards of all descriptions ; Banking and Mercantile Ledgers, Memo. Heads, &c., &c. ; Machine-ruling and Paging, and Bookbinding. Estimates forwarded on application to the Manager.
BOMBAY GAZETTE STEAM PRESS.

## POSTAL NOTICES.

### OVERLAND MAILS.

The Overland Mail, per P. and O. Co.'s steam packet, will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th Nov., at 2 P.M. ; the after-packet at 5 P.M. After-packet letters will not be forwarded unless an 8-anna Stamp is affixed to the letter in addition to the postage. Registered letters will be received until 1 P.M. The latest hour for posting at the several Branch Post Offices is 1 P.M.

The dates of departure of the Overland Mails from Bombay during 1869 are fixed as follows :—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Saturday ..... | Nov. 6 | Saturday ..... | Dec. 4 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 13 | ,, ..... | ,, 11 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 20 | ,, ..... | ,, 18 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 27 | ,, ..... | ,, 25 |

### CHINA MAILS.

The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's steamer, will be closed on FRIDAY, the 12th Nov., at 9 A.M. A packet for late letters will be kept open on payment of the usual fee until 10 A.M. Registered letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Friday ..... | Nov. 12 | Friday ..... | Dec. 10 |
| ,, ..... | ,, 28 | ,, ..... | ,, 24 |

### AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

The Post Office Packet for Australia, per P. & O. steamers will be closed at 9 A.M. on the following dates ; the regulations regarding late and registered letters being the same as those for the China Mail :—

Friday .....Nov. 26 | Friday .....Dec. 24

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight ; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians ; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

| | |
|---|---|
| James Arnott, Esq., M.D. | Hamilton Maxwell, Esq. |
| Thomas Blaney, Esq. | W. Nicol, Esq. |
| Rev. D. C. Boyd. | J. Ranken, Esq. |
| J. W. Brown, Esq. | A. F. Shepherd, Esq. |
| H. D. Dods, Esq. | N. Spencer, Senior, Esq. |
| D. Graham, Esq. | G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq. |
| John Macfarlane, Esq. | Rev. John Wilson, D.D. |
| Rev. D. Macpherson. | James Windram, Esq. |

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises :—

| | |
|---|---|
| Holy Scripture. | Geography, Political and Map-Drawing. |
| English Grammar and Composition. | Physical. |
| Writing and Arithmetic. | Algebra and Euclid. |
| History. | Latin. |
| | Marathi. |
| Music, Vocal and Instrumental. | |
| Plain and Fancy Needle-work. | |

FEES :—First and Second Classes.....Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class ..... ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes ..... ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music.....Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

[Just Published,

NOTES of a VISIT to SOMNATH, GIRNAR and other places in KATHIAWAD.

Reprinted, with additions, from the "Bombay Gazette." 16mo., 60 pages. Price Re. 1.

"Bombay Gazette" Office ; and may be had also of Thacker, Vining, & Co., and of Chesson & Woodhall.

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

JOHNSON—November 2nd, at Parell, the wife of J. R. Kirby Johnson, Esq., of a daughter.
LOPES—November 1st, at Upper Mahim, the wife of Mr. David Lopes, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

MACGREGOR—ANDERSON—November 2nd, at St. Andrew's Church Bombay, by the Rev. D. MacPherson, M.A., Dugald Macgregor, M.D., M.C., to Isabella Plenderleith, youngest daughter of William Anderson, Esq., Carsclogie, Fifeshire, Scotland.

### NOTICE.

All CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."
*Bombay Gazette* Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1869.

IT is not often our pleasing duty to commend the conduct of His Highness the Gaekwar ; but he has recently taken a step which, in the spirit of fair dealing, ought to be duly recognized and applauded. When a Native Prince takes an active part in the work of reform he deserves encouragement, for a reforming prince has difficult cards to play. At the same time his aid and countenance is of great benefit to the bolder struggling few who initiated the measures of reform in question, and who have had to pay in the enmity of their caste. We are indebted to our contemporary, whose account we reprint elsewhere, for the pleasing information that the Gaekwar, using his common sense, has pronounced in favour of the re-marriage of girls who have become widows in childhood. He sees the folly of dooming women to perpetual celibacy, simply because they have been married in infancy to some effete old man, or who may, through disease or accident, have lost their husbands in youth. The decision is very creditable to His Highness, and atones in some degree for great misrule. But he has not stopped there. He has become a promoter of free discussion ; the questions propounded for debate are all of a practical character ; and we are led to infer that he is prepared to give his voice and influence towards a bold solution. They are these :—

(1.) Whether, by going to England, a Hindoo loses his caste.

(2.) The desirability of making a rule that no girl should be married before the age of eleven or twelve years and no boy before the age of eighteen years. Persons beyond the age of forty-five should not also marry.

(3.) At the time of marriage some money should be deposited as stredhun for the benefit of the bride.

It is indeed high time that the native chiefs and magnates of India steadily resolved to exert all their legitimate power in preventing the infliction of penalties upon any Hindoo who visits Europe : and the example of the Gaekwar could not fail to tell. In like manner it would be wise to forbid infant marriages—that is, to consider infants as incapable of contracting matrimonial obligations until they had passed clear out of the stage of infancy. The prohibition applied to men of middle life, however, does not look, at the first glance, so sound a measure ; yet, we suppose, it is undeniable that without such prohibition girl-widows would still exist in undue proportions. At the same time it should be borne in mind that if re-marriage is permitted, and entails no social penalties, the evil of an old man marrying a young woman would not be anything like so unjust and injurious in its consequences as it is now. At the best, however, even if the caste prohibition be formally removed, if the wise men of Benares declare for the re-marriage of widows, and thus, so to speak, render the act legitimate in native eyes, it will be a long time before the traditional dislike of re-marriage is eradicated. That consideration shows how weak and unwise it is to lose time in making a real and effective beginning, or rather in giving the strongest available support to those who have so courageously made a beginning even in face of bitter and fanatical opposition. The Gaekwar deserves well of his countrymen for throwing the weight of his name and influence into the scale of reform. The third point is one on which we do not feel competent to form a decided opinion, because we do not know how far a usage, requiring what would be practically a settlement on the wife, would act as a prohibition to marriage. We should imagine that only the moderately well-to-do and the rich could make settlements. A rule like that set forth in the third proposition strikes us as being more in the nature of social custom ; we doubt whether the obligation could be brought fairly within the domain of imperative obligations. We shall be curious to see the result of the debate on the subject which is to take place at Baroda. In the meantime, especially as we have been perhaps unduly hard upon him, we feel bound to make this public and emphatic recognition of the Gaekwar's good intentions and sound views.

WE have already stated that the Westminster Reviewer, on whose paper we commented yesterday, leans to Government interference as a remedy for the numerous ills to which life insurers are liable. This is a very complex and large question, and one not to be hastily settled by bold dogmatism. The Reviewer, indeed, is anything but dogmatic, yet on the whole he inclines to the view that where people *cannot* help themselves or protect themselves they should be helped and protected. This is done in the case of life and property. We have judges, jails, police, and courts to aid us in protecting life, limb, goods, character, interests of all sorts. But while it is universally admitted that one of the chief functions of Government, everywhere, is the protection of life and property, it is not everywhere admitted, that Government can or ought to protect that species of property which we call a life insurance. Yet one would have thought that the State had a special interest in aiding those who show the strongest desire to relieve their fellow-citizens of the possible burden of having to support destitute widows and children. The motive of the insurer is his own benefit, or rather the benefit of his family, but in the result the State gains as much as those who profit by the insurer's prudential investment. Hence there appears to be some ground for a claim upon State aid beyond the aid arising from the enforcement of the common and statute law. But here we come upon the objection, Is such special legislation, even on behalf of widows and orphans, expedient? Would it not assist in destroying the spirit of self-reliance and independence which are assumed to be characteristics of the British breed of men? Would it not also throw too much power into the hands of the Government, more patronage than would be good for State health? We are not prepared to say that what are called the strict principles of free trade should never be infringed. Often, indeed, the so-called strict principles are merely principles not qualified sufficiently for common use, and therefore are not capable of exact application ; and there is no principle at all which condition and circumstances may not modify. In the case under consideration the policy-holder being almost helpless, we are disposed to think that his helplessness constitutes a valid claim for aid of such sort as may supply an inherent defect. How far Government should interfere is matter for judgment. The Reviewer puts it in this way :—

If the present life companies were bought up at once, the premium income would soon be increased to ten millions sterling per annum, whilst the expenses of management being nearly all saved, there would be some two or three millions per annum to be devoted to the reduction of taxation ; whilst the perfect security afforded by the Government would entirely prevent the lapsing of policies ; and instead of a large proportion of policies being surrendered as at present for the return of a small portion of the premiums paid, persons in necessitous circumstances would sell their policies in the market, and life policies would pass from hand to hand as securities for the surrender value, which would always be equal to that given by the best offices. The Government being in possession of the accumulated premiums, which would soon be of very large amount, must either use them to buy up the national debt, or lend them, as the companies now do, upon real or personal property ; and in the latter case a large amount of extra profit would accrue, to be also devoted to the reduction of taxation, if the Government, without buying up the companies, simply took powers to transact life assurances without any other limit than their own prudence as to the sum which they should take on a single life, the result would be, as in the case of the Savings Banks, that all except the very largest and most secure of existing institutions would soon cease to do business, and the Government would have the field to itself. In the latter case, no questions of compensation for vested interests would arise, unless the Government saw fit, for its own purposes, to arrange for the transfer of some particular office, or offices, in order to utilize the staff of such offices for extension purposes.

We doubt strongly whether it is desirable that, at present, the Government should enter upon so large a business ; although if absolute security were our sole guide to a decision, we should all decide for Government. Pending the discussion of the larger question, the smaller one started by Dr. Watts and endorsed by Mr. Cave, seems likely to be approved. Mr. Cave's proposal is that the light of ample publicity may be thrown upon the doings of all Life Insurance Companies, by the publication of reports, schedules, and accounts ; and the registration of every amalgamation deed. The bill would have been carried last session had not Mr. Cave been ill, and it will probably be law before next September. Perhaps the Government may think inquiry needful, but the Reviewer says everything is known, and that an inquiry would be waste of time. What we take to be certain is, that Parliament must adopt some plan of checking the devastations of the birds of prey in the city, and provide the policy-holders with protection more or less efficacious ; but we do not believe Government will relieve the injured personage from all responsibility for his action.

FOR nearly three days the town has been deprived of Vehar Water, and some faint idea can now be formed of the immense suffering that would ensue were it cut off for a long period. The daily misery would be poignant, the death-rate would rise, and the island would be almost uninhabitable. The cause of our recent privation was the original defective construction of the work ; and the failure somewhere to provide ample means for the renewal of parts when worn out. On the well-known inferiority of the original mains we need not dwell ; but it is too bad that there should have been no 32-inch bend or elbow-pipe in store. Had there been only *one*, the worn-out mains in the Parell Road could have been repaired in a few hours ; but there should have been several. The repairs were prolonged by a bold but unsuccessful attempt to make one out of straight pipes ; and the makeshift at length adopted, in order to relieve the town, was the packing in of a 28-inch bend at the point of junction. Moreover, had the valve originally inserted been set the right instead of the wrong way up—had there been valves at other points—water, throughout the stoppage, could have been supplied to all places except the Fort and Colaba. We are glad to learn that the valve question has been energetically taken up. The water carts and fire brigade engines have been useful during the crisis, in supplying water to the poor.

WE learn that all works on the Coast Canal—both on the junction and northern extension—are stopped. This is economy with a vengeance, when we have an engineer whose time is being thrown away in consequence of the suspension of the works.—*Madras Athenæum.*

IN reply to a letter from the Secretary of State suggesting the establishment of some fixed proportion in the number of army staff appointments in the three presidencies to be held respectively by the officers of the Staff Corps and local service and by those of the Line, the Government of India have stated their opinion that the measure would be inexpedient. They concur with the Commander-in-Chief in the desirability of generally appointing the most fitting men, and of obliterating, as far as practicable, all service distinctions.—*Madras Times.*

### THE CASH BALANCES.

A CORRESPONDENT sends us the following :—"I observe you extract a notice from the *Friend of India* in your issue of 22nd instant, to the effect that the Secretary of State has been asked to transfer a million of his large balance to the cash balances of India.

"In the Punjab it is perfectly notorious that the Accountant-General has considerable difficulty in keeping up the balances at the different Treasuries, and large cash remittances are continually being made by Government at very great expense to the State in consequence.

"During 1867, when the Stock Market in England was glutted with money, the Secretary of State was lending his spare balance at 1, and 2 per cent. per annum, and at one time he had dealt half a million sterling to one known firm of jobbers on the Stock Exchange.

"With the then and present state of the cash balances in this country, it is scarcely necessary to remark how far more profitably that same money might have been employed in India."—*Englishman*, Oct. 30.

## LATEST TELEGRAMS.

[PER REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, 14TH OCT., AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day was dull. Fair Dhollera 9d.

The Bank of England returns, for the week ending 13th October, show the following results :—Bills discounted ...£15,125,000, Dec. £1,250,000. Bullion.....£19,125,000, Dec. £375,000.

(BY INDIAN TELEGRAPH.)

### THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

GALLE, 2ND NOVEMBER, 8-32 A.M.

THE steamer Malta has arrived. She left Sydney on the 9th, Melbourne on the 12th, and King George's Sound on the 19th October.

No news of importance.

Coffee market quiet. Sugar improved demand. Metals fair business done. Rice extremely quiet market. Patna nominally quoted at pounds (22.) No sales whatever can be effected.

### CHINA MAIL.

GALLE, 2ND NOVEMBER, 5-50 P.M.

MAIL STEAMER from China signalled.

### THE COLLISION ON THE B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

WE hear that an official enquiry will shortly be made into the cause or causes of the collision which occurred at the Mahim station of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company on Monday evening. By the accident three persons, a Parsee, a Jew, and a police peon, were severely injured, while four or five others received slight injuries.

### LAYING OF THE PERSIAN GULF CABLE.

THE following telegrams from Major Champain, dated the 30th and 31st ult. respectively, were yesterday placed by Government at the disposal of the press :—

"Friday, midnight, off Gray's Island—First half of cable laid and buoyed. Tests perfect. Commence second half on Monday. *Tweed* leaves for Bombay immediately. All well."

"Ship Calcutta, Sunday, SIX P.M.—Just spliced to first section and paying out towards Bushire."

### KATTYAWAR.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 30TH OCTOBER.

THE weather is becoming cooler daily. The thermometer in the shade at 6 A.M. stands at 72° and at noon 86°.

The locusts that proceeded in a southerly direction would appear, after visiting portions of the Porebunder district, to have alighted on the sea, as advices received from Porebunder to-day state that millions of dead locusts were found at several parts of the coast, as if they had been washed up from the sea. If it be really so, and the weather grow cooler daily, the late crops may be said to be perfectly safe from destruction.

The Jam of Nowanuggur, or rather his Ministry, has enhanced the duties on goods landed at Jooria to a fearful extent, so much so as to give great dissatisfaction to the merchants, who prefer the Jooria to the Gogo route. The Customs officers at Jooria, it is said, not content with assessing duties in accordance with the invoices of goods shown them, have taken upon themselves in several instances to break open packages and boxes in order to examine their contents, a proceeding which I feel sure requires only to be publicly noticed to be effectually checked by the authorities. The port of Jooria is a wretched one, and the only reason why it is preferred to Gogo is, its short distance by land from Rajcote, 44 miles, Gogo being some 120 or more. If, however, the Jam's myrmidons do not give up their Banian-like tricks, I think the merchants should combine to discard that port—the more so as a metalled road between this and Gogo is being constructed, and travelling will in a short time not be so difficult as it now is.

The late Thannadar of Limree, a Surat Hindu, was yesterday convicted by Captain Hancock of bribery and extortion, and sentenced to suffer a year's rigorous imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 1,000. This is an excellent example to all Thannadars, Sherishtedars, and other *dars*, who are continually subject to sore temptations, at times almost irresistible, and Captain Hancock deserves the thanks of the public for having acted so firmly in the matter.

### LIFE IN MATHERAN.

WELL may Europeans, whom duty dooms them to a life of labour in Bombay, thank the gods that there's such a place as Matheran within easy reach to escape to from the heat and dust of an October in the "beautiful isle"—beautiful to be sure at a considerable distance. This 9 wilderness overlooked (as its name implies) is eminently adapted for a few days' peace, pleasure, and holiday-making. Nature seems, with her usual maternal tenderness, to have provided this lofty retreat as a refuge and breathing-place for the all-suffering Englishman, and surely the man must be a dolt who does not avail himself of it. A few days—however few—on this elevated and enchanting spot, free from physical toil and mental anxiety, is a far superior health-renewer to any that is concocted at a druggist's, and certainly much more reasonable in point of price. People who cannot stand the heat (and who can?) of Oriental Phœbus, must gratefully consider Matheran an invaluable blessing, especially as it is a blessing which is not, like the generality of blessings, placed beyond human reach. A couple of hours or so by railway, and a couple more on horseback or in palkee, and you are in Paradise (supposing Paradise to have been a cool place) compared to the bake-house Bombay. In the morning, you are in a sort of vapour bath, your mind in a state of lethargy, and your spirits at zero ; but ere noon—when the Dog-star rages in Bombay—you *may* (if you care) be nearer Heaven by some 2,300 feet, sniffing the delicious mountain air, pure and invigorating, and feasting your eyes on scenery which may *almost* bear comparison with the Alps, for grandeur, picturesqueness and beauty. This is a fact—and one by no means ignored by such as think money made only to be spent and who agree with epigrammatic Martial—"*Non vivere sed valere vita est.*"

Though in October Mahableshwur is said to be more enjoyable than Matheran, still the latter is by no means slightly favoured—as is evident from the difficulty with which ponies are procurable, although several people I know have their own horses with them. Here you may see the judge, weary of squabbles and litigious natives, taking his short repose and enjoying it. The lawyer, for a brief space secure from pestering clients, regales himself on the incense-bearing mountain breeze, and does not think it beneath his dignity to ride a Matheran tat. Here, too, may be seen the busy man of trade, who, though his heart and soul are in his office, runs up here to refresh his carworn carcase and take in a stock of fresh air to last till he comes next time. Here also you may see the busiest of all men, the man who has got nothing to do. He comes here regularly to rest from his wasting labours, and enjoys the change zealously after the monotony of life in Bombay. Ladies—without whom one would be sick even of Paradise—also glad the sight where'er one goes. They, too, tired of dull, dreadful Bombay, feel like birds out of their cages here in this lovely retreat, the crystal atmosphere of which makes them for a while forget their long exile from Home. They roam along the gay greenwood, which reminds them of Merry England ; gather the various wild-flowers—such as are botanically inclined ; fall into raptures, such as ladies only can ! at the sight of *Mullang's* many-peaked mountains ; and pass their swift-footed time in eating, sketching, walking and galloping about. Chasing butterflies—of which there's a rare and beautiful lot—is also a favourite amusement with some. And so time flies unperceived and pleasantly, its flight being only marked by the different meals, which form one of the most agreeable pastimes in this appetite-provoking place. The occasional destruction of a giant centipede, or a scorpion of monstrous size, or a venomous snake under one's bed, helps to vary the even tenor of one's life in this cool, quiet, and lovely Tempe—an abode fit for the *Oolioli* !

The mornings here are indescribably delightful. The light healthful breeze, the pleasing solitude, the woods alive with birds of variegated plumage, all combine to make one cheerful and disposed to be pleased with everything and everybody—a disposition which, if one were always to enjoy it, life would go smoothly and happily enough. And so the morning is the pleasantest time for a walk, up to about eight o'clock. Up to 3 P.M. the day passes fast enough in lolling about, trying to sketch, and reading novels, with which last mentioned indispensable articles I should advise everybody coming to Matheran to be well and plentifully provided. After 3 one sallies forth on a mountain tat, which, though not perhaps quite so agreeable as if one had one's own horse, is still the safest, and quite sufficient to elicit the views of the public and is generally a fair good—provided you are armed enable the people residing in the interior of the with a substantial bludgeon and know how to use it. Then one meets one's friends, a party is thus usually formed, so all proceed *en masse* to some oft-visited point, whence the view well pays the toil of getting there, and whence, too, one often sees the finest and most splendid sunsets that could be seen, and such as Claude and Terence might delight in. No sooner is Phœbus Apollo fairly ensconced beneath the golden waves of the glowing west, than one has to look alive and make the best of one's way back, unless one's a good hand at finding one's way out of these intersecting woods with nothing to guide you but a few finger-posts, and you may as well follow a will o' the wisp as go by these finger-posts. Night here swoops down on the face of the earth as soon as day is done without the suspicion of a twilight, and so the setting sun puts a period to our evening promenade. Dinner then occupies the whole of one's attention, and thus time by no means hangs on one's hands. Cards, chess, or occasionally some good romping game occupies the brief interval between feeding time and time to go to bed ; and so we pass the day in Matheran, and one sleeps all the better for it at night I can assure you, and if any one doubts my word let him come and see for himself or herself as the case may be.

1st November. MOUNTAINEER.

### PETITION OF THE BOMBAY ASSOCIATION AGAINST THE COTTON BILL.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble The Earl of Mayo, K.P., K.C.S.I., Viceroy and Governor General of India, Calcutta.

The humble Memorial of the Bombay Association.

RESPECTFULLY SHOWETH,—That your memorialists are members of the Bombay Association, a society established in Bombay for representing the wants of the people, and memorializing the Government authorities for the removal of existing evils and the prevention of proposed measures which may be deemed injurious to the interests of the native inhabitants of this country.

2nd. That your memorialists regard with serious apprehension and alarm the passing of Bill No. 4 of 1869 for "the prevention of adulteration of cotton and the better suppression of frau

## THE COTTON BILL.

(*Indu Prakash.*)

NEVER before, in the history of the Bombay Legislative Council, was a Bill passed under such peculiar circumstances, with such a mysterious influence at work, and in such a defiant manner, as Bill No. 4 of 1869, now called the Bombay Cotton Act. By dint of a majority in the Council, the supporters of the Bill have passed it through the local Legislative Assembly, and it remains now to be seen whether they will get the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India in Council to sanction their measure. Those high authorities will have principally to base their decision upon the merits or demerits of the Bill as now passed into Act, but its history from the beginning to the end is of material importance to understand its full force and full application. . . . . .

The unpopularity of the Bill is all but universal—Judicial, Revenue, and Military officers of education and experience disprove of it; the Chamber of Commerce by a majority of twenty-six against five has condemned it and resolved to apply to the authorities to veto it; the native merchants and the Bombay Association have already applied against it; and the ryot will of course curse it. The three most dangerous principles involved in its passing are,—1, to impose most stringent restrictions on trade when those engaged in it declare that they are not required and will only discourage it; 2, to declare acts of persons *without dishonest or fraudulent intention* to be criminal and liable to punishment by imprisonment; and 3, to pass a law in the face of a doubt whether it will apply to all persons or only to those who have had the misfortune of being born under a tropical sun. How dangerous these principles are it is for the Governor-General and the Secretary of State for India in Council to judge, and to them is now left the decision whether a law embodying them shall come into force in India or meet with unhesitating condemnation.

## BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

THE monthly meeting of the Society was held in its Library Rooms on Thursday the 7th October, at 4 P.M.

PRESENT.—The Rev. John Wilson, D. D., F.R.S., Honorary President, in the chair.

Bhau Daji, Esq., Hon. Member R.A.S., one of the Vice-Presidents.

MEMBERS.—Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq.; W. M. Wood, Esq.; James Burgess, Esq., M.R.A.S., F.R.G.S.; Dr. F. G. Joynt; George Hooper, Esq.; Dr. W. Gray; the Rev. R. Stothert, M.A.; Prof. F. J. Candy, M.A.; A. C. Gumpert, Esq.; Nowrojee Manockjee Wadia, Esq.; Atmaram Pandurang, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Narayan Daji, Esq., G.G.M.C.; R. Procter-Sims, Esq., C.E., F.R.G.S.; Bryan M. King, Esq.; C. D. Bentley, Esq.; P. F. Gomes, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Vundravandas Purshotumdas, Esq.; Babajee Cassinath, Esq.; Nacoda Mahomed Ali Rogay, Esq.; Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Esq.; J. N. Mendonça, Esq., G.G.M.C.; Walter Abraham, Esq.; Hormusjee Dorabjee Cama, Esq.; Dr. R. L. Bett; and James Taylor, Esq., Honorary Secretary.

VISITOR.—The Rev. James Long.

The Minutes of the last monthly meeting were read and confirmed.

MEMBERS ELECTED.—B. F. Farnham, Esq., Merchant; and Cursetjee Manockjee Cursetjee, Esq., B.A., Barrister-at-Law.

LETTERS READ.—From Dr. Forbes Watson, dated the 21st July last, forwarding, by order of the Secretary of State for India in Council, a copy of "Fergusson's Tree and Serpent Worship" for presentation to the Society; No. 43 from Charles Bailey, Esq., Librarian, Literary and Philosophical Society of Manchester, dated 2nd August last, forwarding the Society's publications as presents to the Library, and acknowledging the receipt with thanks of vols. 1 to 9 of the Society's Journal; Resolution No. 1975 of 1869 from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., for the Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, conveying the thanks of Government to Professors Buhler and Kielhorn for the care and industry they have displayed in carrying out the duty entrusted to them in searching for Sanskrit MSS. and for copies of their interesting reports, and for the assistance rendered to them by the several gentlemen named in them; No. 2127 from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., for Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 7th ultimo, forwarding 3 copies of the report of a short account of the Tour in Kathiawar by Mr. James Burgess; Resolution No. 2,263 from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., for Chief Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 24th ultimo, forwarding 3 copies of Mr. Terry's report on the result of his Expedition to Ambarnath; No. 2,494 of 1869 from the Collector of Ahmednugger, dated 14th ultimo, forwarding for selection and purchase 1 gold mohur, 1 old rupee, and 2 copper pice, the first valued as metal at Rs. 16, the second at Re 1, and the third at three pies each; and Memo. No. 2,312 of 1869 from F. R. S. Wyllie, Esq., Acting Under Secretary to Government, General Department, dated 4th instant, forwarding four silver coins received from the District Magistrate of Kaira, and requesting the opinion of the Society as to when and where they were current.

Several books and pamphlets, as presents to the Library, received chiefly from the Rev. James Long, the Governments of India and Bombay, the Asiatic Society of Bengal, the Literary and Scientific Society of Manchester, and other gentlemen, were submitted to the meeting.

The Secretary (Mr. Taylor) said it afforded him very great pleasure to inform the members of the Society that he had been favoured by a friend of his and a member of the Society—Captain Edward West, Assistant Political Agent, Kolapore, with a brief but very interesting paper on the History of Panhála, which he (the Secretary) thought well deserved a place in the Society's Journal. Captain West did not pretend to say that there was much original matter in the paper,—but even on this point, the Secretary thought that Captain West had been unfair to himself in what he said in his note forwarding his communication. And otherwise, the Secretary said, the paper he was about to read had this special merit, that besides containing some facts that had not previously been made known, it gave a succinct but clear and interesting account of all that was known in regarding a place that had been the scene of many important events in Mahratta History. The Secretary added, Captain West belonged to a class of men in the public service, by whom our Society in former times has been placed under obligations for valuable papers that gave a permanent interest to the previous volumes of our journal, and he hoped that Captain West's example might induce others to send communications, not on the Antiquities—merely (which had in some respects monopolised almost the entire labour of many of our greatest orientalists), but on obscure passages of Indian History that have been undeservedly neglected, but which, if subject to the eye of critical research, with something of the sympathy that has been accorded to historic research in reference to other countries, would tend to secure for Indian History, before the British connection, something of that *human interest* —if he might be permited to use the expression—which Indian History, viewed in relation to human progress, so greatly needs.

The paper of Captain West, on Panhálá, was then read by Mr. Taylor.

The Rev. R. Stothert, M.A., then read an elaborate paper on the Dialectics of the Nyáya System of Hindu Philosophy.

The Honorary President, in moving that the thank of the Society be presented to the authors of the two interesting papers which had just been read, observed that that of Mr. Stothert's was a very valuable one, more particularly as the members of the Society, amidst their extensive researches, had hitherto devoted comparatively little attention to the systems of Hindu Philosophy. Of these systems not the least important is the *Nyaya*. It is corrective to a certain extent of the theosophy of the *Vedanta*, the prevailing system, (which is entirely pantheistic), inasmuch as though it holds the eternity of atoms, it admits the existence of a personal Creator by whom matter has been put, in the exercise of design and contrivance, into its present forms and organizations. It has a remarkable logical terminology, and definite logical processes, which approximate those of the West, as well shown on this occasion by Mr. Stothert, whom the Society must welcome as a contributor well fitted to do justice to his subject, he being a distinguished pupil of Sir William Hamilton, who graduated with honours in the department of Logic and Metaphysics in the University of Edinburgh, under that illustrious professor. (Applause.)

Mr. West's paper, too, was an acceptable one, as collecting together the scattered information, and furnishing some original information, respecting the ancient fort of Panhála. In the course of the paper he had alluded to the desirableness of investigating the history of the Rajputs of the Dakhan. By these "Rajputs," he probably meant the Kshatriyas, who from comparatively ancient times had established themselves in the Dakshina or south of the Indian Peninsula, and not the Rajputs of Rajputana, who were the descendants of the fugitive Kshatriyas who fled from the valleys of the great rivers of India on invasions from the north in modern times, and established themselves in the wilds to the west in which they are now found. If any light can be thrown on the Kshatriyas who reached the south, it will be valuable, as but little is known of them except through their dynastic lists. It is a curious thing to notice the existence of Kshatriya tribal names among the higher classes of the Maratha people, though in a prakritized form, as *Jadhava*, exemplified in *Yadhara* the name of the last Hindu dynasty at Devagiri, now Daulatabad; *Pawara*, from *Pramara*, a distinguished Kshatriya tribe, still in existence as a royal race; *Chohana*, from *Chahana*, another Kshatriya tribe; *Shirke*, the highest name among the Marathas, possibly from the *Chalukya* (now *Solanki*) a princely race both north and south. Though the high Maratha families, probably from political considerations have allowed the cultivators to view them as their fellow-castemen, they are shy about intermarriages with any who are not of ancient name like themselves. On the Maratha family names of distinction some light is thrown by the lists of Shivaji's Sirdars and other officers contained in a memoir of Sivaji by Vishnu Gopal Bhide, lithographed some two or three years ago at the town of Bhor, in the Mawals, under the auspices of the Pant Sachiva, on the suggestion of Sir Bartle Frere. Captain West and Mr. Stothert were both entitled to the best thanks of the Society. (Applause).

Dr. Bhau Daji, after a few remarks, seconded the motion, to which all assented.

The best thanks of the Society were voted to the contributors to the Library for their valuable presents, and the meeting was then adjourned to Thursday, the 11th November next.

The papers of Captain West and Mr. Stothert, which are too long for us to publish, will appear in the next number of the Society's Journal.

## THE SCANDALS AT THE DAKORE FAIR.

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

WE have obtained three different narrations of the latest scandals connected with the Dakore temple, one of which is published below:—

"You know that there is a famous Hindoo shrine in Dakore, and people congregate here every "Poonum" to worship the idol. There are three big Poonums (Maneklharee in the month of Aso-Kartukee and the third in Fagoon) in the year, when people throng in closely. On the last Maneklharee Poonum there was a large concourse of people, and as usual on such occasions an extra police force was called to keep order, which I think was too small looking to the number of people that go for worship. However the police maintained order and everything went on smoothly, till a day before Poonum day, when there was a scuffle between the police and the managers of the temple (called Shewuks). The origin of the row happened thus:—Peons were posted in and outside the temple to prevent offences, and some were stationed just near the entrance door of the room in which the Runchordji's idol is situated, and where it is commonly reported that the managers play "Hell and Harry" with men and women who went to go there to make or pay a vow or give a present to the idol. In this room a sepoy was reported to have been beaten, and the police inspector, Mr. Hykook, on hearing the cry went to his rescue. As he was trying to go inside and see what the matter was, they prevented him and gave him some violent pushes which caused contusion of the breast. As this was a case of hurt (not simple assault), it has been committed to the magistrate of the district, Mr. Elliott, but the result has not been known yet. If it was not for this disturbance, I should say, the fair passed off prettily. There were few theft and pick-pocket cases, and in many the offenders were brought to justice and punished. Though, as I have said above, there was a paucity of peons, the police, on the whole, acquitted themselves admirably."

## NATIVE "GURBAS."

(*Guzerat Mitra.*)

CAPTAIN STOCK (late of Ahmedabad) left his station, Sholapore, and has arrived at Ahmedabad, especially to enjoy the *gurba* season, when in many of the Hindu streets of the city, large collections of women meet in circular forms, with lights in the middle, and the bright moon—considered to be the brightest at this part of the year—spreading its mild silvery light from above. The women moving round, beating their hands, and singing what to them seem the choicest songs. The Captain, not being content with going into the city and hearing these gurbas in in his natural costumes, is reported to have done so, disguising himself as a native. There is no thing wrong in any European entertaining a liking for the gurbas. Thousands of most respectable natives move out during these nights to enjoy the moonlight and hear these songs. The singers are from all classes of the people, inclusive of the most respectable, and their behaviour and movements when singing—which they do for the greater portion of the night for several days—are even more modest and decent than the first-class theatricals of England. The gurba circles become the object of considerable gaiety, amusement, and pride, not only to the numerous males of the streets, but to many people pouring in from all quarters of the city. Some streets have these gurbas as an annual entertainment, and as the result of the peace and cordiality of those streets-people. Other streets have them in pursuance of pledges taken on unwelcome visitations or on the realiztion of long cherished hopes. So, it might be repeated, that Europeans can visit these gurbas with benefit to themselves and others. They learn from a personal observation of such customs much about natives which they did not know before, and they could derive therefrom considerable amusement. And thus the love and sympathy of Europeans towards their weak fellow-creatures are calculated to become more powerful for mutual advantages. And when any European visit these gurbas, and behave themselves respectably, all natives, men and women, consider themselves highly honoured, and are peculiarly gratified. But there are many Europeans who think it beneath their position to listen or to act upon any such thing. Captain Stock belongs to the opposite of this class. But from the mode in which he has been exhibiting his passion for the native gurbas, some sense of impropriety arises, which has been the theme of various talk at Ahmedabad.

## THE POLICE REDUCTIONS.

(*Indian Daily News*, Oct. 30.)

IN conformity with the orders of the Supreme Government, (which we republished yesterday) the Inspector-General of Police, Lower Provinces, has given notice dispensing with the services of twenty-five assistant district superintendents, twenty-three of whom are Europeans, and two Natives. There have hitherto been in the Bengal police force about fifty assistant district superintendents. By this reduction a saving of about a lakh of rupees has been effected. Further reductions will be made shortly. It is said that Lord Mayo has also in contemplation the reduction of the Deputy Collectorships and Deputy Magistracies in Bengal. The expenditure under the head of Stationery and Printing which has, of late years, heavily increased, has also attracted the notice of the Viceroy

## LIFE ASSURANCE.

(*Englishman.*)

WE are sorry that we can give but a very qualified support to the scheme for the establishment of the Bengal and Upper India Life Assurance Society. In the first place it seems to us that the capital is too small to permit of the Company doing any large general business with any success, and next that the Company will not look to general business for its success. It has a special object, "the protection of Banking and other interests in this country against the contingency of death." Now, started by Up-country Banks for a special purpose, it is not likely to take deep root at the Presidency. We doubt whether the Up-country Banks do business to a sufficiently large extent to support such an institution as that projected by Mr. McLeavy. We are told that 4,000 of the 10,000 shares have been taken, and that several applications have been made for insurances. This, however proves nothing more than that the special object aimed at by the Society has secured special support. Small insurance offices are, in our opinion, a mistake. It is the establishment of small offices that has forced on the system of amalgamations which has of late years been so marked a feature of insurance enterprise.

## MASCULINE BRIDES.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *Indian Daily News* writing from Dum-Dum says—"On perusing your issue of the 27th instant, I was rather surprised to *read*, under the head 'Provinces,' an extract on 'Regimental Marriage" taken from the *Jubbulpore Chronicle*, to the effect that a soldier of the 96th Regiment had been married to a *woman* of the *same regiment* on the 12*th instant*, and that all would no doubt have gone on as 'merry as a marriage bell"—only the *bride* proved to be a *man*, as your contemporary expresses himself.

'Truth is stranger than fiction.'

Now, Sir, in the first place, I would wish to inform you that a marriage did actually take place on the 11th instant, in the 96th Regiment at Dum-Dum, but there was none on the 12th instant. The man who was taken for the bride by the officious correspondent of the *Jubbulpore Chronicle* happened to be one of the party appertaining to an old custom in the regiment, in which the bridegroom, the morning after his marriage, has to make a circuit in company with a *man* in *female* attire, both placed upon a table reversed, and carried by the men of the regiment with a drum-and-fife band preceding him. This, no doubt, led the afore-named correspondent astray. The lady who was married *did not belong to the 96th Regiment*, thus verifying the words of the correspondent of the aforesaid paper, that "truth is stranger than fiction."

## TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 2nd, 12-30 P.M.—Cable communication perfect to Fao; Turkish line interrupted beyond Kournah; and the Persian line right to Tabreez. Latest dates, from Great Britain, via Turkey, 20th October, 1-20 P.M.; via Russia, 23rd October, 3-50 P.M. DHOOLIA, 2nd.—Office opened this day.

## GIRGAUM POLICE COURT.—2ND NOV.

(BEFORE NANA MOROJEE, ESQ.)

THEFTS.—Khutwar Surjoo, a cartman, was charged with stealing a wooden box containing three gold ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 17, and Rs. 33 in cash, belonging to Pursboo Sunker; and Ramdut Rama, also a cart driver, was charged with dishonestly receiving the said property knowing it to have been stolen. The prisoners pleaded guilty, and were sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for six months.—Sonoo Rama was charged with stealing two seers of flour, belonging to Budal Sookee, and was on conviction sentenced to receive ten stripes.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Shaik Ebrahim Curreem was charged with committing an assault against the person of Krishna Mohideen. Last night, about 10 o'clock, complainant was walking near the Two Tanks, when prisoner came up and gave him a hard blow on his right side. Complainant then raised an alarm, when the prisoner tried to run away, but was secured by a policeman. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to ten days' imprisonment.

## BRADLAUGH'S DISCIPLES IN INDIA.

A CORRESPONDENT writes as follows to the *Madras Mail*:—"I happened to be detained for my sins some hours at a station on the railway, the stationmaster of which, taking pity on my misery, most kindly brought me two copies of a weekly paper to help me to pass my time. I was considerably surprised, not only to receive extra civility from a stationmaster, but also to find the paper to be entitled the *National Reformer*, and to see the name of Charles Bradlaugh in editorial magnificence at the head of the sheet. What this paper is, or rather professes to be, you may best judge, not from its title, but from its contents. One or two letters from the pen of the editor, the subject of which was the denunciation and exposure of "that gigantic delusion and snare" Christianity, and in which he announced himself to be the leader and apostle of the new school of Atheism and Freethought, together with some similar contributions from kindred spirits, and in announcement of Mr. Bradlaugh's political and religious lectures completed the store of intellectual food provided in the *National Reformer* This was a strong publication to see in the hands of a Mussulman stationmaster, whose knowledge of English was scarcely first-rate, and who could not possibly have any critical insight into the worth or importance of the opinions ventilated in this organ of Mr. Bradlaugh. I understood from my friend the stationmaster, that he had been induced by one of his official superiors, an European, to subscribe to and read this paper. Now, I think you will agree with me, sir, that the circulation of a paper such as this is can do nothing but unmixed harm; and although the perfect liberty of opinion which we all value forbids the use of uncharitable language in criticising the opinions of others, it does seem advisable to protest against such an influence as Mr. Bradlaugh's opinions being employed in the formation of native opinion on European subjects. A native, seeing only one side of such a question, and that side supported in the language of the *National Reformer*, is not unlikely to go away with the belief that public opinion in England views Christianity as a sham, whatever that may mean; and that ministers of religion at home are generally looked upon as the impostors and bigots which the *National Reformer* describes them to be. Though neither a missionary, nor a religious man myself, I cannot refrain from protesting in your columns against the dissemination of the coarse ribaldry, not to mention the impiety, of Mr. Bradlaugh's writings; and that amongst those who must perforce accept their opinions on such subjects pretty much as they receive them, and who have few opportunities of hearing both sides of a question."

## A MONSTER INDIGNATION MEETING OF MUSSULMANS.

ON Monday, the 13th of September, a general meeting of Mahommedans and the righthand caste people of Kurnool, was held at Kurnool in the garden of one Yetheka Shah, for the purpose of adopting a memorial to Government complaining of the interference of the magistrate with certain of their religious and caste observances and praying for redress. The attendance was very large, there being about 3,000 men present. Medam Vengana, a respectable soukar, was voted to the chair. In stating the object of the meeting he said—"During the time of Rayalu, Siddy, and the Patans no designs were laid against our religious practices and caste distinctions, though we had other evils to encounter." The present rulers of the country profess to abstain from interfering with the religious prejudices of the people, and they had acted up to their profession till two years ago when the interference complained of was begun. Rama Row then read the petition which had been drawn up. The memorial states—"This disregard of natural feelings, social and religious, has of late become so intolerable as to drive your memorialists to seek as they now do the protection of your Excellency in Council." The proceedings complained of were the unauthorized and uncalled-for prohibition by the district magistrate of native music at night. The active measures taken by the magistrate in conjunction with the Superintendent of Police to sanction and stimulate certain religious and social innovations against established usages, calculated to produce dissatisfaction and disorder in defiance of Government orders to the contrary. The unlawful and provoking removal of the sacred tombs of the Mussulman community under the pretence of municipal improvements. The merciless treatment and destruction of valuable cattle alleging it to be a means of promoting public health. Alookoo Vencatashaiah proposed that the address be adopted. Vencataruguya in supporting the resolution alluded to the manner in which previous rulers of the country had respected the religious and social practices of the people. In other zillahs there appeared to be no such interference as that to which the natives of Kurnool were subjected. The authorities preferred to proceed on the principle that "all men are equal." Was this principle carried out in Kurnool? Would the Collector treat a native and a European alike? A sub-magistrate, with the pay of Rs. 70 or 50 a month and quite fresh from school, was allowed to sentence a native, however respectable, to rigorous imprisonment, in short, exercise control over his liberty. The magistrate was not allowed to do the same in the case of Europeans, however low their position. He proceeded to say—"A European's liberty is so precious that even a Sessions Judge cannot try him. He has to be sent down to Madras, there to be tried by a jury. A native is just as much a man as a European. Many Europeans are among us here employed on the Irrigation Canal works. We are all aware how much trouble the poor men who come in contact with them experience. Is it not because such men cannot be tried by the sub-magistrate? This is not all. A few days ago a friend of mine read and explained to me from a well-known paper, the *Madras Times*, an article complaining that the Hindus had ceased to make a salaam to Englishmen when they meet them on the road; that the failure of respect to the Europeans was improper; and that the Government should turn their attention to the matter. While the Europeans, among whom no caste distinctions exist, are so particular about respect, is it strange that we should complain when we are denied such marks of respect as have been enjoyed by us for several generations." After remarking on other distinctions allowed between Europeans and natives, he continued: "Exception is taken to the Hindus appearing in their slippers in the company of Europeans and public assemblies. Similarly if any of us should object to a chuckler appearing in this very assembly with a red head-cloth, and if any of us should object to his entry, the magistrate has issued an order that the person objecting should be sentenced to hard labour." Alluding to the alleged desecration of the tombs, the speaker said that when the Peoples' Park was formed in Madras, a few tombs of the natives which were on the esplanade, were carefully enclosed. The memorial was unanimously adopted, and a sub-committee was appointed to forward it to Government.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 28.

## THE GAEKWAR AS A REFORMER.

BARODA, 27TH OCTOBER.

I AM glad to be able to furnish you with an interesting piece of news from this place, which I doubt not will be read with satisfaction by the English public and give encouragement to those natives of India, who are striving for the social amelioration of their countrymen.

The Hindu widow marriage movement has made a great stir in this place as in other parts of the presidency, especially as Rao Bahadoor Gopallrow Hurry Deshmookh, Judge of the Small Cause Court at Ahmedabad, and among the foremost gentlemen in this movement, has connections here. Rao Bahadoor Gopallrow, who is on very familiar terms with His Highness the Maharaja, wished to know His Highness's views about the cause he (the Rao Bahadoor) has so nobly embraced, and with that object had two interviews with His Highness. In the second interview which took place on the 24th instant, His Highness the Maharaja, the Senapati Saheb, Rao Bahadoor Gopallrow Hurry, and several other gentlemen were present, and after some preliminary conversation, His Highness frankly gave out his views or the question of widow marriage as well as on some other reforms which are at present urgently required to be carried out in the Hindu community. Regarding widow marriage, His Highness said that it was a necessity looking to the crimes that took place on account of its prohibition. His Highness is for the re-marriage of girls who have become widows in childhood. Along with the question of widow marriage, His Highness is of opinion that three other questions affecting Hindu society should be considered:—

(1.) Whether, by going to England, a Hindu loses his caste.

(2.) The desirability of making a rule that no girl should be married before the age of eleven or twelve years and no boy before the age of eighteen years. Persons beyond the age of forty-five should not also marry.

(3.) At the time of marriage some money should be deposited as streedhun for the benefit of the bride. His Highness said that looking to the present time, the above reforms were urgent. His Highness has called upon the many shastris and pandits at His Highness's court to examine the provisions of Hindu Shastra on these points, and is anxious to bring together the advocates of reform at Bombay and Poona with the pandits at Baroda with the object of taking some decisive steps after a thorough discussion of the subjects. Invitation has been accordingly sent to the reform party to go down to Baroda for discussion, and orders have been given for their proper accommodation. The discussion is to be in writing, or rather, full minutes are to be taken of the arguments advanced by each side. After the discussion is over, a decision will be arrived at by weighing the arguments on both sides. His Highness has undertaken to see that perfect order will be observed in the discussion, and that no party will take unfair advantage over the other.

The above is a faithful account of the interview, and is a very significant mark of the times. It augurs well for India, as reform will make genuine progress and will be acceptable to all classes of people if native princes will interest themselves in it and uphold what, after due enquiry, they find to be right and desirable.—*Times of India*, Oct. 30.

## COOKS AND CHAMPAGNE IN THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

[A "GOAK" OF THE "MADRAS MAIL'S."]

WE looked anxiously through the batch of Government papers placed on our table yesterday in expectation of finding a Minute in connection with His Excellency Lord Napier's recent tour in the Southern Districts, but our search was fruitless. We have since been favoured from another source with an authentic copy of State paper under reference, and of the Government order thereon. The enlightened views expressed by the distinguished author of the former, and so warmly concurred in by the Government in the latter, cannot fail to be approved by the public at large, while the liberal proposals that have been sanctioned, should be peculiarly agreeable to that branch of the public service for whose benefit they are designed:—

MINUTE.

At various times, at diverse seasons, now north, now south, then east, and more rarely west, it has been my privilege to partake of that bountiful hospitality for which the higher revenue officers of this Empire have for a century been famed. The impressions I have formed in consequence have proved of a very varied kind, for while the intention to do honour to the representative of Her Most Gracious Majesty has never been wanting, the method of giving effect to that loyal purpose has sometimes excited my surprise. Of the soup that has been placed before me it is not my present object to say much. At times I have been afforded the pleasure of tasting a liquid that would have done credit to the art of a Soyer, the science of an Achard; at others I have been invited, nay pressed, to deglute a broth seasoned by ignorance, and boiled with no care. I trust that, so far as has been in my power, I have tried, not without some success, to meet out a like ostensible measure of approval to whatever dilution, honoured with the name of soup, has been set before me, though in the main, I am somewhat inclined to concur with the Chief Secretary in regarding inferior soup as evidence of an offence cognizable under the Penal Code.

2. With the viands that I have had to regard with complacency, whatever might have been my internal sentiments, I am, on the whole, fairly satisfied, though I have in places, not unfavoured by a beneficient Providence, felt considerable surprise at the almost unvarying utilisation of the culinary resources of the domestic poultry-yard. In not a few houses my slumbers have been abbreviated by the premature crowing of the minatory cock; while in others the characteristic utterances of the turkey, and the shrill clarion of the guineafowl, have reminded me, at a strange and unnatural hour, of my coming dinner! I will not presume to say that the contiguity of a poultry-yard to one's sleeping-apartment is not conducive to physical health, for the Sanitary Commissioner has been so good as to explain to me, in an exhaustive memorandum of five and thirty paragraphs, that such is certainly not the case; but without arrogating to myself the scientific acumen of a Ranking, or the special experience of a Murray, I may state it, as my own personal experience, that proximity to gallinaceous retiring places is calculated to ruffle that philosophic serenity of mind, that blandness of temper, which are the first essentials in an officer charged with the weighty responsibilities of the administration of a presidency.

3. As to the *entrées* to which I have conscientiously inclined my head, I fear that I must regard the majority of them—to employ the pleasantry of a literary intimate of high training—as "cautions." In so thinking I know I am unfortunate in not having the countenance of my estimable Private Chaplain, whose palate, invigorated by an Indian experience of a quarter of a century in duration, still finds additional beauties in the unsightly and unappetising messes, that are but too apt to suggest thoughts to the contemplative mind, unhabituated to India, of the dishes that Pluto may set before his numerous visitors. I am inclined to think that an enforced residence of a quarter of a century in this interesting country would either relieve me altogether of the sensation of hunger, of which I am now occasionally conscious, or, at least modify that emotion so greatly as to render it a matter of indifference to me, whether I partook of one thing or another, or none at all. Still, it is always gratifying to me to reflect that the inartistic and unattractive characteristics of the numerous satellites of the *piece de resistance* at mofussil tables, prompt an observance of that moderation in one's diet which physicians so warmly advocate, yet so rarely themselves practise. We are indebted to Martin Farquhar Tupper for that pregnant sentiment:—"It is better to starve than to steal." My own experience in many places is that is still better to starve than to be poisoned. In the absence of cooks trained on the wide field of European cookery, of artists with educated discrimination and sublimated tastes, of *ménages* in which the culinary culture of the West is grafted on the sensibilities of the East, I cannot but recognise one, if not the chiefest of the causes that have eventuated in the present financial embarrassment of the Government. The ever instructive folios of sacred writ, the seductive pages of chivalry and romance, the tomes of history profane and modern, teem with evidence of the intimate connection that has ever existed in human economy between the cook-room and the Council table. We have instances, notable in every sense, of men in every age, who, superior to the vulgar demands of their epigastric organs, have achieved greatness in despite of their cooks; but I venture to opine that these are but startling exceptions to the general rule of the cook being the master of the situation. Did not an omelette of rotten eggs result in Harold's defeat at Hastings, and an underdone outlet unsettle Napoleon's mind at Waterloo; and has not history warned us in solemn language, and the poet enforced her teaching in elevating verse, that the strategy of the soldier, the cunning of the artist, the metre of the versifier, the leader of the journalist, and even the finance of a temple, are at the mercy of the cook? Given Soyers, Achards, and Maltbys innumerable, and deficits will be heard of no more, mutinies will be impossible, the cultivation of cotton may be extended illimitably, and the material resources of this empire will be developed in a manner conducive alike to the happiness of the mild Hindoo, and the eminent prosperity of Great Britain.

4. It is, therefore, of paramount importance that the Government should take steps to provide this presidency with a School of Culinary Art from which students, highly educated in their invaluable profession, shall radiate to these now dark districts where the gloom of the cook-room, like the ignorance of its "chief," is profound. It is here, if anywhere, that the Occidental Missionary, is wanted; it is here, if anywhere, that a Government, professing to be paternal, may justify that intimate relationship which it aspires to, with its subjects; it is here, if anywhere, that the taste of a Phillips, an Arbuthnot, an Elliis, a Blair may be subordinated to the highest purposes of State. It will not be the least cause for gratulation to myself, when I retire from this great country, should I carry with me to the Land o' Cakes and Porridge, the comforting assurance that I have been of some humble use in improving the *ménus* of Anglo-India. I hope and trust, therefore, that my honourable colleagues will approve of the project of such an educational institution at the presidency town as I have ventured to introduce to their notice.

5. But, vast as are the interests reposed in the person of the professor of culinary art, they pale in importance, in this country, when compared with the momentous consequences inseparable from unwholesome beverages. Elsewhere man lives to eat; but with many in India, the practice is to live to drink. The process in the tropics of the assimiliation of solid food is both tedious and soporific; but the imbibing of stimulating liquors is almost as facile, and as congenial as the drawing of pay. Hence the vast importance of that liquor being such that they who drink it may do so "*sans peur*," and they who entertain "*sans reproche*." But it is my own melancholy experience that such is not a constant rule. I have found, to my cost, that men who have small claims on them in respect to families, who assumedly might afford to grace a high official rank, by placing only sound and high class wines before their guests, are too often those who study to retrench their wine merchant's bill by largely indenting on their guests' health. On other hand, I have observed, with gratified surprise, that the official who has a quiver-full of young children, and who avowedly does not stand on the most amicable terms with his financial agent, is usually the man who offers you wines that are agreeable both now and hereafter. It has rarely been my lot under the roof of a man of chronic fecundity and impecuniosity, to be awakened in the middle of the night by agonies but too suggestive of local diseases of the digestive system; it has never been my lot when under the necessity to resort to the deception of Dr. Collis Browne, or even to renew my youthful acquaintance with Dr. Gregory. I hope I do not set an undue, an unconstitutional value on the life of Her Majesty's representative in this country; I trust I am not chargeable with any lack of readiness to encounter danger in the path of duty; but, at the same time, I must honestly confess that I disapprove on principle of slow poisoning, so far as I am personally concerned. In the eloquent words of Lord Mansfield, "a man who gives his neighbour sour drink—t'were base flattery to call a coward." The increasing use by high officials of gooseberry wine called by another name, is a subject that demands, therefore, the serious attention, not alone of the members of Government, but also of the Board of Revenue, the Judges of the High Court, and all other authorities in this land. I have, while recovering from an unusually active dose of it, reflected on the subject, and arrived at the conclusion that the only certain remedy against the growing evil is,—as is characteristic of most great remedies,—a very simple one. I speak feelingly when I assert with unwonted dogmatism that the fermented juice of the currant and gooseberry, fortified with the lowest description of brandy, is virulently inimical to health. I regard then it as the duty of the Government to prevent mofussil officers poisoning one another, and occasionally jeopardising the lives of Governors, Councillors, and Secretaries. But, so long as goosberry decoctions are cheap, and high class sparkling wines costly, it is but too probable that the former will usurp the place of the latter at many a Collector or Judge's table. It is entirely a matter of coin, and could the Government but succeed in reversing the financial relations of the beverages I refer to, so soon will gooseberry cease to find an honoured place in some of the best houses in this country. I would propose, therefore, that the Government should enter into its financial estimates an item for champagne allowances to Collectors and Judges; that, in anticipation of this being sanctioned by the Government of India, the Secretary of State be moved to ship 1,000 dozens of the first quality of that valuable French product by the earliest opportunity to Madras; and that the officials named above be directed to indent on the Collector of Sea Customs, in whose care the beverage may be safely placed, for periodical supplies of the beverage, to be delivered, cost and carriage free at their respective dwelling places in such quantity as may commend itself to the intelligence of the Government.

ORDER THEREON, NO. 5,461.

The Government have great pleasure in expressing their emphatic concurrence with the several proposals made in the above Minute. The subjects mooted are intimately allied with the material and moral progress of the whole country, and they demand therefore the utmost encouragement that it is in the power of the Government to give them.

2. As regards the School of Culinary Art, the Government are of opinion that the institution could not find a more convenient home than in the spacious premises in Egmore shortly to be vacated by the Military Male Orphan Asylum, or a more competent Superintendent than Colonel Tenison, at present President of the Municipal Commission. The allowance attached to that office will be Rs. 1,500 a mensem, chargeable under extraordinary Public Works. Colonel Tenison, who has signified his readiness to accept the responsibility, will at once submit to Government a scheme for giving early and thorough effect to His Excellency the President's proposals.

3. The Accountant General will be so good as to enter the Champagne allowance in the financial estimates of this Government; and the Secretary of State will be requested to place himself in communication with Messrs. Tod-Heatly and Mumm with the view of an early shipment of 1,000 dozens of "red capsule." Taking into due consideration the social claims on those officers, the Government apportion an annual Champagne allowance of 250 dozen to His Excellency the Governor, 150 to His Excellency Commander-in-Chief, 100 dozen to each member of Council, to His Lordship the Bishop, the Chief Secretary, the Chief Justice, the Collector of Sea Customs, and the General of the Central Division, and 50 dozen to each Collector and Sessions Judge. These allowances will be drawn quarterly in advance.

4. At the same time the Government regard it as their imperative duty to prohibit the sale of fictitious wines that are inimical to public health and the best interests of society. The subject may call for special legislation, and the Assistant Secretary to Government in the Legislative Department will prepare a bill for rendering the sale of gooseberry, or currant, or any other wine, falsely called champagne, illegal, should the Advocate General be of opinion that such vendors cannot be touched by the Penal Code, and dealt with by the Crown Prosecutor.

## INDIAN ITEMS.

CENTRAL PROVINCES.

A CABUL Sirdar is expected to pass through Jubbulpore this day.—*Jubbulpore Chronicle*, Oct. 30.

TOO BAD.—There has been and is still a great deal of sickness in Jubbulpore, but as it is not of a character likely to prove fatal to travellers passing through the station, we are rather surprised to find the following para. in the *Englishman* of 26th instant:—"THE DEATH OF MR. ELLIS.—The same paper [*Jubbulpore Chronicle*] announces that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis was amongst the number of travellers who passed through these provinces, en route to Bombay, during this week." We have reason to believe that the Hon'ble Mr. Ellis is in the enjoyment of very good health at present, and he will doubtless be surprised to learn that our contemporary has recorded his death.—*Ibid.*

MADRAS.

ANOTHER APPLICATION FOR DIVORCE.—Application has been made to the High Court by a native Protestant Christian for a divorce *ad vinculo matrimonii*, on the ground of his wife's adultery.—*Madras Times*, Oct. 28.

THE appointments in the Departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster-General, and those of Brigade-Major and Chief and District Inspectors of Musketry, are in Madras held by five British officers against twenty-six belonging to the Staff Corps and local service, or 16·129 of the former against 83·871 of the latter.—*Ibid.*

DEFINITION OF AN AMBIGUOUS TERM.—At the sitting of the High Court on Monday last, in a case in which an execution creditor appealed against an order of the Bellary Civil Court, refusing to grant interest on a judgment debt up to date of execution, the court observed that the term "subsequent interest" used in the decree could only apply to interest from date of bond, the cause of action, to date of decree and not a day beyond, it being the principle that the debtor was not to be saddled with the interest accruing thereafter by the *laches* of the judgment creditor.—*Ibid.*

THE Straits Settlement Government seems to have experienced great difficulty in procuring medical subordinates, as they have applied to Madras for four duly qualified assistant apothecaries, and offer the following terms:—Permanent employment, with pension on retirement, counting service in India; rank as second-class apothecary, salary of fifty-seven dollars or rupees one hundred and twenty-six per month, with triennial increase of ten dollars per month until a maximum of 120 dollars is attained; free quarters and a free passage for the subordinates and their families from Madras to the Straits.—*

yesterday) it will be found as ineffective as it is overladen.

It may be said that such a judgment as the above is one too sweeping in its condemnation, after a single hearing, to be just. But with some persons first impressions of music, especially be that music theatrical, are last ones. Of course curiosities of detail are not to be apprehended and retained, under such circumstances; but if not the slightest desire to return, on the contrary a positive aversion, be engendered, in persons not unused to listen, not devoid of memory, the fault may not altogether lie in their arrogance or prejudice. The beauties of Beethoven's latest compositions—say his Ninth Symphony, and latest quartetts—seize the ear in the first moment of acquaintance; though no time or familiarity may clear up the ugly and obscure crudities which, also, they unhappily contain. It will not avail to plead that it is ungenerous or unjust to judge from a rehearsal; when, as in the case of Das Rheingold, such rehearsal was tantamount in correctness and spirit to any first performance ever attended by European critic. Guests, and some at no small sacrifice, came to Munich from places as far distant as London, Paris, Florence, to ascertain what the newest production of the newest Apostle and Iconoclast of his day might prove. The majority of these would hardly have spent time, money, and fatigue, without expectation of pleasure; the more so, as it had been largely circulated that this Nibelungen Prologue was to mark a complete change in Herr Wagner's manner, being clear, simple, and melodious. The majority returned to the places whence they came, rather relieved than otherwise, by the fact that Das Rheingold was withdrawn indefinitely for further rehearsal (not alteration; such, indeed, being impossible), and that they might go on their ways, homewards, spared another dismal evening, to be spent in wonder at the mouse brought forth by the mountain, at the pigmy production of the self-styled Musician of the Future.—*All the Year Round.*

## THE BRIDGWATER COMMISSION.

### MR. ANSTEY AS COMMISSIONER—EVIDENCE AFFECTING THE LATE MR. PATTON.

THE Commissioners—Mr. Price, Q. C., Mr. Anstey, and Mr. C. E. Coleridge—resumed their inquiry on Monday Oct. 4.

Mr. Thomas Rogers, hotel keeper of Weston-super-Mare, was called, and questioned as to the two ladies who were at his hotel in July, 1866, who, it had been stated in evidence, had given the money to the Man in the Moon. He stated that he had no recollection of the ladies, and there was no entry in his books relating to them. Mr. Patton's name was down for rooms Nos. 9, 45, and 47. One was a sitting room. He had not the slightest idea who occupied the two bedrooms. Could not say whether there were two ladies in bed-rooms Nos. 51 and 57 in July 1866. Had not been told that two ladies were there whose names were not to be mentioned.

Mr. John Murlis deposed that in 1852 he kept the Albion Hotel in Bridgwater, and voted for Follet and Mansel. Did not distribute any money on that occasion. There was treating at his house to the extent of £7 or £8. Was instructed by the elder Mr. Smith, and paid by him. At the election in 1857 about £20 was spent in treating. The bill was paid by Mr. Richard Smith, solicitor, who was now ill. There was no limit as to the amount of drink to be given. Recollected Mr. Westropp coming down about a month before the election in 1859. Mr. Padwick also came down about that time. At one time he thought it was to be Westropp and Padwick, but afterwards found that Padwick was to stand first. Was told by Mr. Smith that as Padwick was to pay the piper he should have the first chance, and that money was to be going. Had £325 in his house, and advanced it, at Mr. Smith's request, for the good of the cause. He took no security, but trusted to Mr. Smith for the repayment. Gave the money away in sums of £10 to different voters (whose names he mentioned). On the name of Dr. Hensley being called,

Hensley rose in the body of the court, and exclaimed —That's a lie.

Mr. Price, after consulting with the other Commissioners, said—Dr. Heusley, for your gross and uncalled-for contempt of court you are committed to the gaol of this borough for twenty-four hours. An opportunity will be given to every witness to be heard, but the court must not be interrupted.

Murlis then named the sub-agents whom he had employed to distribute the bribes. As a rule, he said, they were paid nothing. Frederick Jarman had £15.

Mr. Coleridge—Including the sub-agents, how many persons did you debauch on that occasion?

Murlis—About 140 or 150. It was all finished by the nomination day. After the £325 was gone he went to Stuckey's bank and saw Mr. Woodland, the manager, who advanced him £500 on his I O U. Mr. Smith suggested that he should go there. Woodland voted for Padwick and Westropp. Asked Woodland to let him have the money in gold. The transaction took place after banking hours. Should think Mr. Salmon must be aware of the transaction. He was cashier at that time, but was manager at present. There was not much hesitation about Mr. Woodland. He might have been primed beforehand. Mr. Salmon did not know of the transaction at that time. It was a loan for two or three days. Nothing was said about interest. Mr. Smith repaid the money. When the money was gone Mr. Smith told him he would receive a parcel. Soon afterwards did receive one, marked "Samples, glass; this side up." (Laughter.) It contained £1,000 in gold. Afterwards got another parcel marked in the same way, containing £500 in gold. Paid away £1,500 in all. Had nothing for himself. Received afterwards a present of an elegant timepiece from Mr. Smith. The defeat of Padwick and Westropp was partly owing to a wet day, and the Conservatives were rather particular about their clothes. (Laughter.) The liberals bribed with £10 notes from the South Wales District Bank. A petition was presented, but withdrawn. Went up to London to arrange about witnesses, and soon after his return to Bridgwater received a telegram stating that Lovibond's clerk would assist in stopping the affair. Believed that Padwick received the £1,500 back again for the settlement. Was told by Mr. Smith that the affairs was settled amicably. It was understood that Kinglake and Tynte should go into the House and declare that the petition had been referred to arbitration and found to be frivolous and vexatious. (Laughter.)

Mr. Price observed that the impudence of lawyers was proverbial, but the impudence of some members of the House of Commons far transcended anything he ever knew. (Laughter.)

Mr. Henry Westropp having been sworn, said he was a gentleman of fortune, and had property in Ireland. He was not connected with the town of Bridgwater. In 1859 he was in the Union Club, and heard of three vacant boroughs in Ireland. He was told by Sir F. Slade that Bridgwater was vacant, and that it would cost £200 in the event of losing and £1,000 in the event of winning. Sir Frederick Slade mentioned Mr. Padwick, and said he was a gentleman who could lay a continuous line of sovereigns from Bridgwater to Bristol. (Laughter.) He found out, soon after his arrival in Bridgwater, that there was some clandestine proceeding going on between Mr. Padwick and Mr. Tynte, the object of which was to throw over himself and Mr. Kinglake. The result was that he was defeated. He was, in fact, deserted by almost everybody connected with the party except Mr. Richard Smith. After the election, he gave Mr. Padwick a cheque for £200. When he came down again he heard of Colonel Tynte being very charitable and determined to counterbalance it, and had contributed to various charities on an average £370 a year. He had read over the evidence given before the House of Commons, and believed everything to be true until he had read Mr. Tromp's evidence. In 1865 a relative made him a present of £1,500, which was conveyed he knew not how to Mr. Tromp. It was conveyed by a lady, but he did not know how it reached her hands.

Mr. Anstey—What is the name of the lady?

Mr. Westropp—I cannot name her.

Mr. Anstey—I will have an answer to the question.

Mr. Coleridge—The answer you have just given makes it impossible to avoid naming the lady.

Mr. Anstey—If persons engage in these disgraceful practices, the least thing to say is that they should bear the disgrace. The least thing you can do is to give her name. We do not draw distinctions between rich and poor. I ask the name of the lady, and insist upon having it.

Mr. Westropp—With all due deference and respect, I cannot give it.

Mr. Price—You must give us the name of the relative who found you the money, and the lady who gave it to Mr. Tromp. These names you may hand to us, and for the purpose of the day we will not publish them. We will reserve the right of summoning those persons should we think it necessary to do so. It would be a gross dereliction of duty if we did not insist upon having the names.

Mr. Westropp—I cannot give the names.

Mr. Coleridge—The name of the relative who gave you the money is the fountain head, and we must have it.

Mr. Westropp—I cannot gave it.

Mr. Price—The matter was seriously considered by a judge when an individual in a witness-box refused to name a witness who had furnished money for bribery. He was adjudged to be in prisoned for three months' and fined £500. The Commissioners have the same power.

Mr. Anstey—You have entirely destroyed in my mind any title to our consideration by the statement you have volunteered in relation to your having read the evidence before the Committee of the House of Commons, and declared it to be true, and two minutes afterwards you mentioned the sum of £1,500. You have stated that you received money before the election, and you have mentioned a lady. I will not ask you any more questions until you mention the name of the lady and the relative you allude to. I consider myself released from the concession made by the chairman to hand in the name on paper.

Mr. Coleridge—It is necessary for the sake of justice to have the name of the person who advanced you the money.

Mr. Westropp—Will you allow me to mention it to you in private?

Mr. Anstey—I will not consent to it.

The Commissioners then retired, and on their return,

Mr. Price said—We have carefully considered the matter, and have come deliberately to the conclusion that you must disclose the name of the relative who gave you the money, reserving to ourselves the right of demanding the name of the lady. You must take the consequence of refusing to give in open court the name of the relative who furnished the money. If you like to take time to consider the matter, we will allow you o do so.

Mr. Westropp—If I write down the whole statement, will you consider it a secret communication?

Mr. Price—We cannot do that.

Mr. Westropp—I cannot mention the name of the person, and must take the consequences.

Mr. Price—We cannot continue your examination until you disclose the name of the individual.

Mr. Anstey—I shall decline to receive any communication except in open court.

Mr. Westropp—If I give the statement in writing—

Mr. Price—I disagree to that entirely. I don't think we ought to receive any private communication. If you ask for grace to consider your position until to-morrow we are prepared to grant it; but I entirely agree with Mr. Anstey, that we can receive no private communication.

Mr. Coleridge—I agree with the Chief Commissioner. We cannot take anything in private.

Mr. Westropp—If I give you the name in writing?

Mr. Price—We have agreed to receive no private communication.

Mr. Coleridge—We do not proceed with the rest of the examination until we get the name.

Mr. Anstey—If the witness does not disclose in public the names of the parties, I adhere to the opinion that he ought to share the captivity of the person who has been committed for a much minor offence. (Hisses.)

Mr. Price—If we are interrupted again the court shall be cleared. We are not to be cowed in the discharge of our duty.

Mr. Westropp—I will consider the matter. It is a very weighty one, and I should almost prefer imprisonment to disclosing the name.

Mr. Price—If you do not disclose the name you must take the consequences.

Mr. Westropp—What will be the consequences?

Mr. Price—I have told you of the case that came before one of the judges.

The witness then left the box.

The Commissioner resumed their inquiry on Tuesday, Oct 5, when the court was densely crowded to hear the decision of Mr. Westropp relative to divulging the name of the relative who presented him with the £1,500 for the purposes of the election. On entering the court Mr. Westropp was received with warm demonstrations of applause.

Mr. Westropp having entered the witness-box,

Mr. Price said—Are you prepared to disclose the name of the persons who found the money, and were the means of giving it to Mr. Tromp?

Mr. Westropp—It is exceedingly painful for me to do so, but I must submit to your wishes.

Mr. Price—Then you are prepared unconditionally and absolutely to disclose the names and addresses of the persons who found the money, and took it down to Weston and sent it to Mr. Tromp?

Mr. Westropp—Yes.

Mr. Price—Having vindicated our authority, you may put on paper the names and addresses of the persons, distinguishing the one who found the money from the person who handed it over. We shall feel bound to call the person who found the money, and on your putting down the names we will retire and consider what action we shall take. You must put down the degree of relationship in which these parties stand.

Mr. Westropp having written down the names, handed them to the Commissioners.

Mr. Price—Are we to understand that the names and addresses of the two ladies who met Mr. Tromp at Weston are on this paper?

Mr. Westropp—Yes.

The Commissioners then retired, and on their return,

Mr. Price said—Will you be prepared to prove to us by evidence other than your own that the person you name here as the one who found the money, being a married woman, had such control as to be able, unknown to you, to get the money, and hand it over for the purposes of the election?

Mr. Westropp—Yes. I can give the name of the stockbroker who placed the money in the funds in 1861, and who has received the dividends and appropriated them to her use, and transacted all business for her until 1865.

Mr. Coleridge—Was it secured to her separate use?

Mr. Westropp—It was an annuity secured, and the money was invested in the funds in her maiden name.

Mr. Coleridge—Then that would become the property of her husband?

Mr. Westropp—She was married at the time. Originally the bond was given to secure an annuity of £150 to her immediately after marriage.

Mr. Coleridge—Were you a party to that bond?

Mr. Westropp—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—Can you produce that bond?

Mr. Westropp—When the £1,500 was paid the bond was destroyed.

Mr. Coleridge—And has not that sum of money been replaced?

Mr. Westropp—No.

Mr. Price—Who prepared the bond?

Mr. Westropp—I got a printed form and filled it up.

Mr. Price—Was it without consideration?

Mr. Westropp—The consideration was marriage.

Mr. Anstey—What is the date of the bond?

Mr. Westropp—I think 1853.

Mr. Price—We reserve the right of calling that person. But in the meantime we will not say anything further about that transaction. But you must give us the name of the stockbroker.

Mr. Westropp handed in the name.

Mr. Price—Having got thus far you can now go on with the history of the election.

Mr. Westropp—There is one thing which I find I stated untruly before the House of Commons. It is with regard to the £500 which Mr. Tromp says he found on a garden seat. I may explain that being at a luncheon at the Railway Tavern, the election was mooted as to whether a second candidate was not necessary, and Mr. Bealy Smith said if there was a second candidate I must get £1,000, and if I did not I should probably lose the election. I went up to London and brought down £500, which was handed to Mr. Bealy Smith. I told him I could not get £1,000. I got notes for £500 at Bambridge's on my own cheque, and got gold for them at the bank of England. I had no conversation with Major Guernsey about money. After the election I asked Bealy Smith for the £500, but he did not return it. I never professed anything about fighting on pure principles.

Mr. Anstey—You stated before the House of Commons on your honour and your oath that you did not expend one shilling more in the course of the election than the sum returned by the returning officer, and that you had entered into no bargain, promise, or engagement to pay any further sum than that returned as legal expenses. And yet you admit having brought down and expended £500?

Mr. Westropp—I did not expend it, and Mr. Bealy Smith told me it had not been expended. I asked him to return it several times, but he always gave me no answer.

Mr. Price—It was your bounden duty to have told the committee that your legal agent had £500 in his hands which he had not accounted for.

Mr. Coleridge—How did the lady who advanced the £1,500 know that it was required at Bridgwater?

Mr. Westropp—Perhaps through Mr. Bealy Smith or Mr. Tromp.

Mr. Anstey—If you were sincere in your wish to have no money spent in illegal expenses, why did you not, as a man of honour, tell the electors that nothing should be spent in corruption?

Mr. Westropp—I thought the new electors were a different class from the old ones. I am sure you cannot think it a pleasure for a candidate to spend money.

Mr. Price—It seems to be a downright pleasure to some men to come down, like Mr. Brogden, and corrupt a constituency.

Mr. Westropp, in reply to a question by Mr. Anstey, said—I should think the lady never saw Mr. Tromp before the negotiations commenced. I cannot say why the lady advanced the money, unless by the advice of Mr. Bealy Smith.

Mr. Price—Unless you give us more information, we must telegraph for the ladies.

Mr. Westropp—I will make a short statement. The fact is one lady is my wife, and the other my wife's sister. (Sensation.) After we were married a bond for an annuity of £150 was executed with the option of redeeming it for £1,500. Having some ready money afterwards I had the option of it to buy the annuity and change it, because it was better for her interest. The money was invested in her maiden name, and remained so from 1861 to 1865.

Mr. Price—We want to know whether you were a party in the first instance to her being communicated with for the purpose of inducing her to advance the money, or if, after it was advanced, you undertook to recoup it.

Mr. Coleridge—Is she £1,500 the worse?

Mr. Westropp—Yes.

Mr. Anstey—I wish to know who was the original tempter—who persuaded her to waste her patrimony in bribery, and furnished her with such an accurate statement as to enable her to raise the £1,500.

Mr. Westropp—We may have talked of the cost of Padwick's election, and its being a corrupt place, but I never put any pressure on her.

Mr. Price—Did any of the leaders of the Conservative party, who are supposed to advance money for election purposes, visit you, so as to be able to put a pressure upon Mrs. Westropp to advance the money?

Mr. Westropp—I have no knowledge of any such persons visiting my house.

Mr. Price—You wish us to be under the impression that Mrs. Westropp did this with a desire to secure your election?

Mr. Westropp—I believe that most sincerely.

Mr. Anstey—I should like to know the nature of the conversation that passed between you and Mrs. Westropp as to the manner in which her sister was put in communication with Mr. Tromp.

Mr. Price—You can tell us from your after-knowledge the information we require, otherwise we must have the ladies down. It is out of regard for you that we have offered an indulgence to you, and you seem to desire to repay that indulgence by fencing with the questions, or not making disclosures of your after-knowledge. The result would be to allow your examination to stand where it does until we have the two ladies down.

Mr. Westropp—My sister-in-law was in communication with Mr. Tromp.

Mr. Tromp?

Mr. Westropp—No.

Mr. Price—Then we must have them here to say who did.

The Commissioners resumed their inquiry on the 6th.

Mr. Pitman, writer to the Signet in Edinburgh, was examined as to his knowledge of the payments made by Mr. Patton on account of the two elections in 1866. He stated that he came down to Bridgwater with Mr. Patton as a private friend, and that it was arranged that Mr. Thompson, a private friend of Mr. Patton's in London, should advance any sums that might be necessary for the purposes of the election. Mr. Patton, shortly before his death, informed witness that he had paid more than £6,000 on the two elections, and that he was very much annoyed that Mr. Bealy Smith had sent in a claim for £700 or £800. Witness had an interview with Mr. Bealy Smith in London in February, 1867, and handed over a cheque of Mr. Patton's for £500, and received a discharge in full of all demands. Mr. Patton had been led to believe that the expense of the first election would not be more than £1,000 or £1,500. The last time he saw Mr. Patton was a few days before his death, when he said that between the two elections he had repaid Mr. Thompson £4,000. Mr. Patton was not aware until the evidence came out of the extent of the bribery, and that broke him down. Mr. Patton was under the impression that Mr. Bealy Smith had pocketed a large amount of the money which had been handed over to him by Mr. Thompson. Could not say at what period Mr. Patton became aware of the extent of bribery. Mr. Patton became aware of the extent of bribery at his first election. It was a subject that annoyed him very much, and he tried to keep off everything connected with Bridgwater. He was disgusted at the enormity of the demands made upon him. At the second election he expected to walk over, and until he arrived in Bridgwater did not know that Mr. Vanderbyl was to stand. He received no assistance from any club, but paid every penny out of his own pocket.

In the course of the examination of a witness,

Robert Bussell was about to make some remark, when

Mr. Price said—The more you asseverate a thing the less shall I believe you.

Bussell then retired.

Jonas Bottomley, schoolmaster, Birmingham, was called, but as his memory appeared to be defective the Commissioners ordered him to stand down, and try to recollect himself. (Laughter.)

At the sitting on October 7,

Mr. George Thompson was the first witness. He said—I am a member of the Carlton Club. I was most intimately acquainted with the late Lord Justice Cler k I arrived from Italy about the middle of May, 1866, and a day or two afterwards I met Mr. Patton, who told me that he had been recommended by Mr. Spofforth to stand for Bridgwater; that he had thoroughly canvassed the constituency and was very much elated at the reception he had met with. He was obliged to go to Scotland, and asked me, as a very old friend, if I would meet Mr. B. Smith, and make arrangements with him. Mr. Smith shortly afterwards came to London, and told me that Bridgwater was a very expensive borough to contest, and there were a great many legal gentlemen and others expected to be well paid. He also said there out-tanding expenses that must be paid gain the cordial support of several persons. He made a demand upon that subject for £750. He also made a second demand for £150, but I do not remember what it was for. He also wanted £600 for conducting the election. This made a total of £1,500, which he asked me to hand to Mr. Westropp, as he could not come to town again; and I did so. I got the money from my own banker. I did not see Mr. Patton again until the eve of the election. I afterwards had frequent demands from Mr. Smith for different sums of money. I gave him £1,350 before the election, and £650 after. Another demand for £750 was made, but that I positively refused. I paid £3,500 altogether at that election. After the first election I had a conversation with Mr. Patton as to whether he would stand again. I presented him with the whole amount I had paid, but nothing was said as to how it had been used. He gave me cheques for the amount. I made no inquiry as to how the money was spent. Mr. Patton complained that it was a very extravagant sum, and I believe he had an idea that it was owing to the extortion of the agents.

The following letter from Mr. Patton was then placed by the commissioners in witness's hands, and read, it was dated August 14, 1869:—

"Sir,—I have just received your letter addressed to me at Edinburgh on the subject of the Bridgwater election, and have to acknowledge the courtesy of the commissioners in kindly consulting my convenience as to the time of my attendance. I shall be ready to attend any day between the 26th August and the 10th of September that may be thought most suitable. I shall again be free between the 29th of September and the 12th October.

"As to the questions you put as to bankers and deposits, my bankers are and were during the years mentioned the Union Bank of Scotland. They were so for years before. There was never any account kept except in my own name.

"A deposit of £500 was made before the first election in the joint names of some nominee of the Bridge or Bridgwater Conservative Committee and of my cousin, Major Malcolm, of the Royal Engineers, on the other. I do not at this moment recollect in what bank the sum was deposited—in fact none of the details were ever managed by me, but I shall ascertain the fact if desired.

"I was paying a visit in Yorkshire when a telegram reached me from my friend Mr. Frederick Pitman, that a seat in Bridgwater was vacant, and was sure. Mr. Pitman is a writer to the Signet, and consequently a professional man, but he acted in the election as a friend so entirely that he refused to permit me to pay one farthing of his travelling expenses.

"I went up to London and saw Mr. Westropp, Mr. Bealy Smith, Mr. Ruddock, and, I think, several others of what was called the Bridge committee, and proceeded to Bridgwater, where Mr. Westropp introduced me to the constituency. I believe that I visited, along with that gentleman, almost every voter, and saw the voter or some member of his family. I dined with the Bridge committee and a large body of conservative electors.

"Mr. A. Trevor was my parliamentary agent. I found after the election was over that various gentlemen—members of the committee—claimed to have been agents, whose services I had thought to have been rendered simply as committee men.

"The second election was conducted by the Bridge committee, or Bridgwater Conservative committee, my liability being restricted to contributing a sum which was fixed before hand by Mr. Bealy Smith and Mr. Pitman as a proper amount. I may mention that the contest was to me quite unexpected, as the previous election was so recent, and nothing had occurred to alter the position of parties except what I considered favourable to the Conservative party. My first information as to a contest reached me on the railway platform at Bridgwater on arriving there on the eve of the election.—I am, sir, your obedient servant,

"GEORGE PATTON."

Witness then continued—At the second election Mr. B. Smith came to me and said there would be no contest, and if £750, were paid, no further sum would be required. Upon that assurance I paid that sum. There was a contest, however, but I would not go beyond £2,000. Altogether at both elections £6,150 passed through my hands, £500 from Mr. Patton, and £350 Mr. Pitman paid. The money was entirely paid out of Mr. Patton's own pocket.

The schoolmaster, Bottomley, was called up for the third time, and again sent back in consequence of prevarication. A number of briboes were then examined. £10 was the ruling amount at all elections previous to 1868, but at that election no money or promise appeared to have been given by the Conservatives. One witness said he voted Conservative in 1866, and got £10, he was also offered £10 by the Liberals at the same election, and took the money "like a brick."

Mr. Coleridge said, "Like a scoundrel, I should think."

Mrs. Westropp, wife of H. Westropp, Esq., said she remembered the election of 1865, and proceeded to give evidence as to raising the £1,500 of her own money, and placing it in the hands of Mr. Tromp, at Weston-super-Mare. Mr. Bealy Smith first spoke to her about money, and he understood that she had £1,500 which she was willing to spend to secure her husband's return. In no way whatever was Mr. Westropp cognisant of what she had done. He did not know it until after the trial of the petition.

Miss Maria Stockwood, Mrs. Westropp's sister, gave similar evidence, adding the second time she conveyed money to Mr. Tromp, as stated by Mr. Westropp in his evidence.

The Chairman—I am afraid we shall have to put you down in the schedule as a briber.

Witness (smiling).—Shall you? A very innocent one I think.

Adjourned.

## "GOLD" AT NEW YORK.

(*Economist*, Oct. 2.)

NOTHING is more contrary to English experience than the present state of the New York money market. We do not easily understand a "Lombard street" in which gold is not the money with which people speculate, but the article in which they do so, and we scarcely understand either how speculation can raise the price of any article—independently of any apparent demand for use—so much as gold has lately been raised by speculation in New York. But a few considerations may help us to comprehend this better.

The whole centre of the present system is the "greenback" currency. Before that it was unknown. At the time of the first "Legal Tender Act," we told a distinguished American merchant that it would make gold an article of "speculation," and he hardly knew what we meant. He said—"Will it?" Yet on principle it was obvious enough that if you create an artificial paper currency for most purposes and keep "gold" as a necessary currency for certain special purposes, gold will be a commodity up and down in the market like other things, and often from the cost of holding it more than other things. The facts are these. By the Legal Tender Act, "greenbacks"—paperdollars—are made legal tender for all common purposes in America; but Customs' duties can be paid in gold only. The interest of the debt by law must be so paid; it was necessary that the Federal Government should have the means of paying it, and Custom's duties were the source provided. Accordingly, gold at New York is a daily necessary of commerce. Duties are paid and must be paid, every day. The Government by law can take nothing else, and from necessity must take nothing else since it has a large regular liability which it cannot otherwise discharge. But if you want "gold" to pay Customs' duties you must buy it in "greenbacks;" you can get it in no other way. If you draw a cheque on your banker at New York, he will only give you the legal currency of the place, which is inconvertible and depreciated paper. If you wish for anything else you must buy it. But if a merchant wishes to buy gold he will not find it an article largely held. It is a most expensive article to keep a stock of. The Government, of its treasury, has now rather more than £20,000,000 in the Treasury, has now receives this as we have stated, and it issues it by payments of the interest of the National Debt and by purchases of Government Bonds. It keeps down its liabilities one way or another by the proceeds of its "gold sales." But no one else has immense sums of gold to sell. To keep till wanted say £500,000 of gold requires a very large capital, and the weekly demands of Customs' duties at New York only (not to mention other ports in the Union) amount to that weekly. By this plan, therefore, gold is a daily necessary of which the use is incessant and of which the supply is small. Such an article is the very subject for speculative dealing. It is, as the phrase goes, a "tender" article. If you can only command a fair part of the small supply, you can raise the price very much when you choose. Gold is the "bread" of the duty-paying world at New York; if you can by any means control the momentary supply, you can at once raise much and easily the momentary price.

The supply, as we have said, of a costly article like gold is never very large. We suspect the return of the stock in hand of the bullion merchants in London would surpise most people by its smallness, considering that this is the greatest bullion market in the world, and the place where every one who most wants gold is most likely to come to ask for it. In New York, where accumulated wealth is much less, and where on an average the rate of interest is much more than in London, the stock of gold on regular sale is inevitably not great. No sensible man keeps much of an article, the mere keeping of which will cost him so much. If you can only command a good part of the supply, you may if you like cause a great rise. And the Americans have the means of "rigging the market" as they call it, or in plain words controlling the supply which we do not command here. They have for all purposes a command of association and combination which in England we have not. Their political parties act "upon a ticket," as one man with one mind; they would despise half-tied parties with wavering aims like ours. So too in the money market, their speculators combine in a way ours do not. Lately, two adverse bands of railway speculators fought for a New York line, and one party's engine was sent face to face to meet the other party's engine. Even on stocks of stable price, of which the supply is large, and which is "well held," of which, that is, the supply is difficult to get hold of, American speculators by combining, as they alone can, have been able to produce a great impression. No wonder, therefore, that they have been able very much to raise the premium on gold. Gold is not in large supply; it is seldom well held, for it yields nothing, and few people like long to hold much of it; it is daily wanted, and so if you only get hold of it and cork it up the price at once will rise.

Such is the plain explanation of the rise of gold at New York. It has been temporary, as all such things must be, but it was sharp while it lasted. And with an inconvertible paper currency for common purposes, and a legal requirement of gold for one special purpose, such fluctuations are sure to occur in such a money market as New York. You have set at work a legal machinery precisely fit to cause such transactions in such a place.

## THE SCIENCE OF NAUSCOPIA.

IN March, 1785, there appeared in Paris, a man, by name Bottineau, with a grand discovery. He announced that he had found out means of perceiving the approach, or the passage, of ships at distances extending as far as even two hundred and fifty leagues. According to his own account, he had accidentally perceived, some twenty years before, being then employed in some civil capacity at the Isle of France, that certain phenomena in the heavens indicated the approach of ships; after an immense number of observations, failures, and uncertainties, he had arrived at a method of reading these indications (of what kind he declined to state), which, though from the nature of the case it was not quite certain, was yet so nearly correct as that, out of one hundred and fifty-five predictions of the arrival of ships, more than half, as he asserted, were absolutely correct, while a large part of the remainder were subsequently proved to be correct, so far as the passage of the ships, on the days, and at the distances stated, was concerned.

In one of these observations, says the writer of the "Memoires Secrets," M. Bottineau announced several vessels in succession, which, he felt sure, were an English fleet. They equipped a frigate and sent her out to observe. Two days after leaving Port Louis, the frigate actually fell in with the English fleet. "But," the writer continues, "the suspicious thing is, that M. Bottineau, like all charlatans, requires a large sum of money for his secret."

Three months later on, in the same year, we hear more of him. The government, struck by the pretensions of the man, investigated their correspondence with the Isle of France, and discovered that so far back as 1782, the governor of the island had written on the subject, speaking of him as a man who certainly possessed some part of the power which he professed.

M. Bottineau, meantime, was not idle. He published a long letter on his discovery, inviting *attacats* to furnish him with a name.

"In order," he says, "to enable them to do this for me, I must commence by giving some idea of the new science. It consists in perceiving at sea the approach of land, five or six days before it is visible even to the most powerful telescope—that is, at a distance of two hundred and fifty leagues. Further, the science may be used for the observation of ships from the land, at the same distance, and it furnishes principles for estimating the distance, and for announcing, therefore, the time of arrival of the ship, or the touching at the harbour. It may also be employed for distinguishing if there are several vessels or only one; if they number, for instance, five or six, or if they form a fleet. It shows the distance between ships invisible to the eye; their rate of speed, their stations, and many other circumstances interesting for war or commerce.

"Marvellous as this science may appear, it requires neither a special organisation nor superior talents. All that is wanted is a knowledge of a certain physical phenomenon which circumstances have led me to discover.

"Being in the Isle of France, twenty years ago, and having the sea always before my eyes, I perceived that the arrival of ships was always preceded by a certain phenomenon of nature, and the recurrence of this singularity made me suspect that there might exist a correspondence between the phenomenon in question and the passage of ships. Following up this idea, I succeeded in discovering:—

"1. That this phenomenon was incontestably the result of the passage of a ship.

"2. That it began to manifest itself five or six days before the arrival of the ship.

"3. That certain variations were caused by the rate at which the ship moved.

"4. That other variations were caused by the number of the ships.

"5. That the same principles which showed to the observer on land the approach of ships were applicable to observers at sea.

"6. That the phenomenon, with certain changes, served to point out to one ship the approach of another.

"7. That the different variations were perceived by day or by night, in fair weather and foul.

"After passing twenty years in studying these modifications, I was enabled to classify and arrange them in an infallible manner, and to compose on this subject a set of principles and instructions which, increasing the sphere of human knowledge, must produce a science altogether new, and never before suspected by physicists, and calculated to bring safety to thousands of men."

He got the name he asked for—a very good name—*nauscopie*—and thus prepared——what did he do next? From that moment, M. Bottineau and his invention disappear from history; so far, at least, as I have been able to discover. He got no money from the government, *et pour cause*—the luckless government being then on its last legs. Overtaken by the great wave of Revolution, and poor Bottineau's twenty years of patient labour were wasted—the edifice of so much ingenuity was swept away, and the science of *nauscopie* for ever lost to the human race. Nor will it ever be discovered whether the man was a mistaken enthusiast or an impudent impostor, or whether he had really been able to perceive, in that bright Mauritian sky, evidences, by reflection or otherwise, of approaching ships. There is, at least, no doubt that his pretensions were tested by the governor, and that, out of a great many announcements, a large proportion were correct. On the other hand, there was then a large and regular trade between the Isle of France, India and Europe, and anybody might safely venture to predict the arrival of ships for any day, and generally be right.

He left, however, one disciple, follower, or imitator. Within the last thirty years there used to hang about the harbour-master's office, in Port Louis, an old Frenchman, named Feillaffé, who made it his business to go down every morning to the harbour, and report the approach of ships before they came within telescopic range. It is said that he was nearly always right, and that in cases where he was apparently wrong, it was afterwards found, as Bottineau boasted, that ships had actually passed.

Feillaffé first came into notice, in 1810, by going to the governor, then M. Decaen, and informing him that a number of ships, presumably an English fleet, were assembling in the direction of Rodrigues, an island three hundred miles from Mauritius. It is even stated that he gave the number. The governor threatened to send him to prison as an alarmist, unless he held his tongue. But he was perfectly right, the fleet was at the moment actually assembling there, and a few days afterwards arrived off Mauritius.

It does not appear that Feillaffé ever made much fuss about his powers, or that he tried to make money. Nor did he, on the other hand, ever set forth publicly the nature of the phenomena on which he worked. It is recorded that he had one pupil, a lady, who failed to attain any eminence in the science; perhaps for want of skill in tuition on the part of M. Feillaffé, perhaps from her own stupidity, or perhaps, as the scoffer pretends, because there was no science at all to teach. There is absolutely no doubt whatever about the Rodrigues fleet, though it may be explained by supposing that the colonists were in daily expectation of being attacked, that Rodrigues was the only place where the enemy could possibly rendezvous, there being no harbour in Bourbon, which was, besides, still in French hands.

Another thing is curious, that is, it is difficult to see how Feillaffé could have learned anything from Bottineau. Twenty-five years elapsed between Bottineau's departure and Feillaffé's announcement of the Rodriguez fleet. The latter, too, lived to within twenty years of the present time, and must therefore have been a tolerably young man in 1810, certainly not old enough to have been a disciple of Bottineau. On the supposition of imposture, therefore he must have got hold of Bottineau's pamphlet. But, on the other hand, a charlatan generally tries to make money for himself, which Feillaffé never did.

In either case, the science of *nauscopie*, the beholding of invisible ships far below the horizon, seems hopelessly lost. Like Mr. Weller's prophet—the red-faced Nixon—M. Feillaffé has died and left the business to nobody.

It is a curious paragraph in the history of the eighteenth century. The achievements of science of the following age were heralded by the pretensions of charlatanism in every form. Cagliostro was not alone. It is as if the anticipation of great things to come threw men's heads off their balance. Change was in the air. Poor M. Bottineau, whose solitary trumpet is so ominously drowned in the roll of the drums and the thunder of the cannons, may have been an enthusiast, whose brain was turned by an idea likely enough to occur to any man who had witnessed some of the freaks of nature in a "reflective" mood, or he may have been an impostor. Very little heed would be paid to his entreaties for an audience, when Mirabeau was declaiming in the National Assembly, and Paris ringing with the daily slanders of the Queen.

As for M. Feillaffé, all that can be added about him is, that Mauritians believe in him even more firmly than they do in Paul and Virginia, though the cenotaphs of this hapless pair still stand a testimony of their fates, and a lasting monument in brick of the fame of St. Pierre. The prophet who told of the English fleet, who can still be remembered by men not yet old, is dear to Creole hearts. And in witness that the narrative lieth not, still stands the signal mountain where the gifted man was wont to take his place, piercing, with more than eagle eye, far beyond the range of the telescope which the English soldier wields now. For him the solid earth was transparent, and the blue sky pictured with the ships that sailed beneath.—*Once a Week.*

PARSIMONY IN HIGH PLACES.—The *Christian World* has some strong remarks on this subject. It says "there is no sovereign living who enjoys so great popularity as Queen Victoria, yet ninety-nine out of every two hundred among her loyal subjects agreed with Mr. Ayrton when he stood up in his place in Parliament and severely reflected upon the application of the money of the tax-payers to defraying the expenses of the visit of the Sultan and of Viceroy of Egypt, instead of taking the sum out of the civil list, amounting to about £400,000, which the nation grant to the sovereign, with express intent that distinguished visitors of royal rank should be entertained by Her Majesty. We said at the time, and we shall never scruple to repeat, that it was not handsome in Queen Victoria to pocket that £25,000. We all remember the enthusiastic loyalty with which the Duke of Edinburgh was received by the good people of Australia when he visited their shores. The shot of an idiotic Fenian raised their ardour to a point which those who recollected the apostolic counsel, to let moderation be seen in all things, could not quite admire. Still, if there was too much of it, it was too much of a good thing, and nobody complained. Under those circumstances the Australians were of course touched and delighted—moved doubtless almost to tears—when the generous sailor prince opened his hands and dispensed presents, now to this man and now to that Judge, then, of their chagrin, their sinking of heart, their sense of disappointment, blended with amazement, when the open-handed sailor prince presented him self to the House of Commons, and begged that the gifts which he tendered in Australia might be paid back in hard cash. Money to the tune of £3,800 was asked for this purpose. The extent to which royal generosity in disposing of our money might go is alarmingly indefinite But what will our readers say when we tell them that Parliament has actually been applied to for £33 to pay the passage of Prince Christian and the Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz between Dover and Calais, for £13 to defray the lunch of Prince William of Hesse, and for £2 2s to meet the expense of rigging out a pier at Antwerp for the reception of the Prince of Wales? We seriously implore the royal family of England not to make themselves ridiculous."

## CLOSING OF CERTAIN GRAVEYARDS.

### NOTICE.

Under Section 207 of Act II. of 1865, I hereby certify, upon the evidence of Colonel Bell, R.E., Sanitary Commissioner, and Dr. Hewlett, Health Officer of Bombay, and Surgeon-Major John Lumsdaine, that the Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule appended hereunto are in such a state as to be offensive or dangerous to the health of persons living in the neighbourhood thereof; and I hereby give notice that after the 31st December 1869 it will not be lawful to bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds enumerated in the Schedule. Whoever after the 31st December 1869 shall bury any Corpse within any of the said Burial-grounds contrary to the provisions of Section 207 of Act II. of 1865 will be liable to a Fine of One Thousand Rupees for each such offence:—